

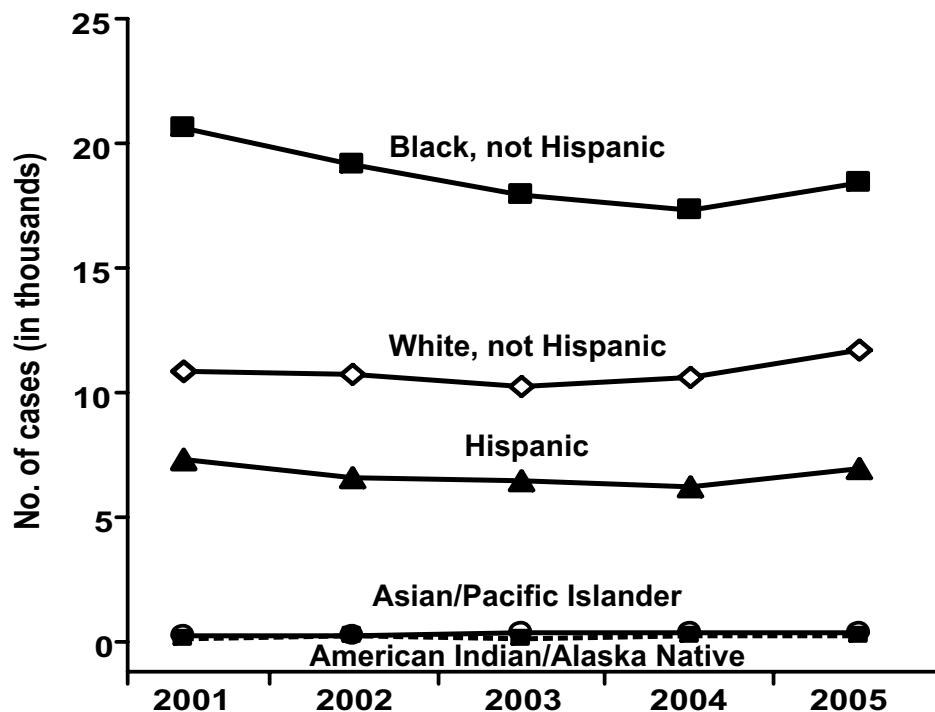
HIV/AIDS

Surveillance Report

Cases of HIV infection and AIDS in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2005

Vol. 17

Cases of HIV/AIDS among persons aged 13 and older, by year of diagnosis and race/ethnicity, 2001–2005—33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting



Note. Reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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The HIV/AIDS epidemic was first recognized in the United States in 1981. Since that time, all states and U.S. dependent areas have conducted AIDS surveillance by using a standardized, confidential name-based reporting system. Since 1985, many states and U.S. dependent areas have also implemented HIV case reporting as part of their comprehensive HIV/AIDS surveillance programs. This report presents estimated numbers of cases of HIV/AIDS (cases of HIV infection, regardless whether they have progressed to AIDS) from the 37 areas (33 states and 4 U.S. dependent areas) that have had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting long enough (i.e., since at least 2001) for data collection to stabilize and for adjustment of the data to monitor trends. According to the number of reported AIDS cases, these 33 states represent approximately 63% of the epidemic in the United States. From 2001 through 2005, the total number of new cases of HIV/AIDS in the 33 states decreased slightly; however, HIV/AIDS prevalence (i.e., the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS) increased during this time. At the end of 2005, an estimated 476,095 persons in the 33 states had been given a diagnosis and were living with HIV/AIDS. The figure on the cover depicts the estimated number of new cases of HIV/AIDS from 2001 through 2005, by race/ethnicity, for persons residing in the 33 states.

Surveillance data on HIV infections provide a more complete picture of the epidemic and the need for prevention and care services than does the picture provided by AIDS data alone. However, the number of new HIV diagnoses does not necessarily reflect trends in HIV incidence (i.e., new infections) because some persons were infected recently and others were infected some time in the past. One method for estimating HIV incidence is to apply the serologic testing algorithm for recent HIV seroconversion (STARHS) to the serum specimens from which the diagnosis of HIV infection was made. A total of 34 areas are using this method to estimate population-based HIV incidence: 5 areas were funded in FY 2002 to pilot this method, 19 areas were funded in FY 2003, another 9 areas were funded in FY 2004, and 1 additional area was funded in FY 2005. The monitoring of HIV incidence will be critical in evaluating progress toward

CDC's goal of reducing the number of new HIV infections in the United States and in allocating resources and evaluating prevention program effectiveness.

The *2005 HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* is organized in 5 sections: (1) cases of HIV/AIDS and AIDS, (2) deaths of persons with AIDS, (3) persons living with HIV/AIDS, AIDS, or HIV infection (not AIDS), (4) length of survival after AIDS diagnosis, and (5) reports of cases of HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and HIV infection (not AIDS). In Sections 1–3, we present point estimates of case counts that have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor. CDC routinely adjusts data for the presentation of trends in the epidemic. Data to estimate the number of cases of HIV/AIDS or AIDS; the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS, AIDS, or HIV infection (not AIDS); and the number of deaths of persons with AIDS have been statistically adjusted to correct for delays in the reporting of cases and deaths.

To assess trends in cases, deaths, or prevalence, it is preferable to use adjusted data, presented by year of diagnosis instead of year of report, to eliminate artifacts of reporting in the surveillance system. Therefore, for trends, the reader is encouraged to use the tables in Sections 1–3 that present trends by year of diagnosis, year of death, or year-end prevalence. Section 4 presents estimates of survival for persons whose AIDS diagnosis was made during 2001 (Table 13) and for persons whose diagnosis was made during 1997–2004 (Figures 2–4). Proportions of persons who survived for various lengths of time after diagnosis are presented by year of diagnosis, age group, race/ethnicity, and HIV transmission category.

Finally, Section 5 presents reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) and cases of AIDS reported through 2005. The areas included in tabulations of reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) are based on the date that confidential name-based HIV infection reporting was implemented. For Tables 16, 18, 20, and 22, we used data from 43 areas to describe reports of HIV infection. These data have not been adjusted for delays in reporting and are presented by year of report to CDC. Tables that present cases by year of report represent the most up-to-date information reported to

CDC; however, cases by year of report do not represent incident cases, the most recent diagnoses, trends, or deaths.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ANALYSES

Cases of HIV/AIDS and cases of AIDS

Cases of HIV/AIDS

The estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases in the 33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting decreased each year from 2001 through 2004 and then increased in 2005 (Table 1). In 2005, the estimated rate of HIV/AIDS cases in the 33 states was 20.2 per 100,000 population (Table 5b).

- **Age group:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases decreased among children less than 13 years of age and in the following age groups: 13–14, 30–34, 35–39, and 40–44 years. The estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases remained stable in the age groups 45–49 and 65 years and older and increased among persons aged 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 50–54, 55–59, and 60–64 years. The largest number of HIV/AIDS cases occurred among persons aged 35–39 years and accounted for 16% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005.
- **Race/ethnicity:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases increased among whites, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and American Indians/Alaska Natives and decreased among blacks and Hispanics. Blacks accounted for 49% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005. In 2005, rates of HIV/AIDS cases were 72.8 per 100,000 in the black population, 28.5 per 100,000 in the Hispanic population, 10.6 per 100,000 in the American Indian/Alaska Native population, 9.0 in the white population, and 7.6 per 100,000 in the Asian/Pacific Islander population (Table 5b).
- **Sex:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases increased approximately 2% among males and decreased 17% among females. In 2005, males accounted for 74% of all HIV/AIDS cases among adults and adolescents.
- **Transmission category:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases

increased among men who have sex with men (MSM). The estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases decreased among injection drug users (IDUs), MSM who were also IDUs, heterosexual adults and adolescents, and among children. MSM (49%) and persons exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact (32%) accounted for 81% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005.

Of all HIV infections diagnosed in 2004 in the 33 states with confidential name-based HIV reporting, 40% progressed to AIDS within 12 months after HIV infection was diagnosed. AIDS was diagnosed 12 months or less after the diagnosis of HIV infection for larger proportions of persons aged 35 years and older and for IDUs (Table 2).

Cases of AIDS

During 2001–2002, decreases in annual AIDS cases in the 50 states and the District of Columbia began to level; however, after 2002, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased each year (Table 3). In 2005, the estimated rate of AIDS cases in the United States was 14.9 per 100,000 population (Table 5a).

- **Age group:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased 51% among children less than 13 years of age. The estimated number of AIDS cases also decreased among persons in the age groups 13–14, 30–34, and 35–39 years (Table 3). The estimated number of AIDS cases increased in the following age groups: 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 years and older. The largest number of AIDS cases occurred among persons aged 40–44 years and accounted for 20% of all AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
- **Race/ethnicity:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased among all racial and ethnic groups (Table 3). In 2005, rates of AIDS cases were 59.0 per 100,000 in the black population, 19.8 per 100,000 in the Hispanic population, 8.0 per 100,000 in the American Indian/Alaska Native population, 6.3 in the white population, and 4.0 per 100,000 in the Asian/Pacific Islander population (Table 5a).
- **Sex:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased 17% among females and 16% among males. Males accounted

for 73% of all AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005 among adults and adolescents in the 50 states and the District of Columbia (Table 3). Rates of AIDS cases in 2005 were 27.2 per 100,000 among males and 9.4 per 100,000 among females (Table 5a).

- **Transmission category:** From 2001 through 2005, among male adults and adolescents, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased among IDUs and increased among MSM, MSM who were also IDUs, and males exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact (Table 3). Among female adults and adolescents, from 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased among IDUs and females exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact.
- **Region:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased 38% in the Midwest, 19% in the South, 9% in the West, and 8% in the Northeast.

Deaths

The estimated number of deaths of persons with AIDS who resided in the 50 states and the District of Columbia decreased 4% from 2001 through 2005 (Table 7).

- **Age group:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of deaths decreased among children less than 13 years of age and in the following age groups: 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, and 40–44 years. The estimated number of deaths remained stable among persons aged 15–19 years and increased in the age groups 13–14, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 years and older.
- **Race/ethnicity:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of deaths of persons with AIDS decreased among whites and blacks. The estimated number of deaths among persons with AIDS remained stable among Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and American Indians/Alaska Natives.
- **Sex and transmission category:** From 2001 through 2005, both among males and females, the estimated number of deaths of IDUs decreased, but the number of deaths of persons exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact increased.

- **Region:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of deaths decreased in the Northeast, Midwest, and West and increased in the South.

Persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or AIDS

Persons living with HIV/AIDS

From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of persons living with HIV/AIDS increased steadily in the 33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (Table 8). At the end of 2005, an estimated 476,095 persons were living with HIV/AIDS in the 33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since 2001.

- By age group, the most cases (21%) were in persons aged 40–44 years.
- By race/ethnicity, 47% were black, 34% white, 17% Hispanic, and less than 1% each were American Indian/Alaska Native or Asian/Pacific Islander.
- By sex, 73% of adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS were male.
- Of the estimated 342,148 male adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS, 61% had been exposed through male-to-male sexual contact, 18% had been exposed through injection drug use, 13% had been exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact, and 7% had been exposed through both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. Of the estimated 127,150 female adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS, 72% had been exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact, and 26% had been exposed through injection drug use. Of the estimated 6,792 children living with HIV/AIDS, 90% had been exposed perinatally.

Prevalence rates of HIV infection (not AIDS)

In the 37 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2001, the prevalence rate of HIV infection (not AIDS) among adults and adolescents was estimated at 136.5 per 100,000 at the end of 2005 (Map 1). The rate for adults and adolescents living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ranged from an estimated 2.5 per 100,000 (American Samoa) to an estimated 272.7 per 100,000 (U.S. Virgin Islands). The prevalence rate of HIV infection (not AIDS) among children residing in the 37 areas was an

estimated 7.4 per 100,000 at the end of 2005 (Map 2). The rate for children living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ranged from an estimated zero per 100,000 in Idaho, New Mexico, North Dakota, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands to an estimated 29.1 per 100,000 in New York.

Persons living with AIDS

AIDS prevalence has also increased steadily since 2001 (Table 10). At the end of 2005, an estimated 425,910 persons in the 50 states and the District of Columbia were living with AIDS.

- By age group, the most cases (23%) were in persons aged 40–44 years.
- By race/ethnicity, 44% were black, 35% white, 19% Hispanic, 1% Asian/Pacific Islander, and less than 1% were American Indian/Alaska Native.
- By sex, 77% of adults and adolescents living with AIDS were male.
- Of the estimated 325,165 male adults and adolescents living with AIDS, 59% had been exposed through male-to-male sexual contact, 20% had been exposed through injection drug use, 11% had been exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact, and 8% had been exposed through both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. Of the estimated 96,978 female adults and adolescents living with AIDS, 65% had been exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact, and 33% had been exposed through injection drug use.
- By region, 40% resided in the South, 30% in the Northeast, 20% in the West, and 11% in the Midwest.

AIDS prevalence rates

In the United States, the prevalence rate of AIDS among adults and adolescents was estimated at 176.2 per 100,000 at the end of 2005 (Map 1). The rate for adults and adolescents living with AIDS ranged from an estimated 2.5 per 100,000 (American Samoa) to an estimated 2,091.2 per 100,000 (District of Columbia). The prevalence rate of AIDS among children in the United States was estimated at 2.7 per 100,000 at the end of 2005 (Map 2). The rate for children living with AIDS ranged from an estimated zero per 100,000 in Idaho, Montana, Utah, American Samoa, and the

Northern Mariana Islands to an estimated 45.5 per 100,000 in the District of Columbia.

Survival after AIDS diagnosis

Table 13 is limited to data on AIDS cases diagnosed in 2001 in order to describe the survival of persons whose diagnosis was made relatively recently, but far enough in the past to permit a meaningful measure of survival. Figures 2, 3, and 4 illustrate the proportion of surviving persons among persons whose diagnoses were made over a longer period, 1997 through 2004.

- Survival (the estimated proportion of persons surviving a given length of time after diagnosis) increased with the year of diagnosis for diagnoses made during 1997–1999. Year-to-year differences were small during 2000–2004 (Figure 2).
- Survival decreased as age at diagnosis increased among persons at least 35 years old at diagnosis and in comparison with persons younger than 35. Survival was similar for the age groups 13–24 and 25–34. Survival was greatest among children less than 13 years of age at diagnosis (Figure 3).
- Survival was greatest among MSM and among children with perinatally acquired HIV infection (Table 13). Survival was intermediate among male and female adults and adolescents who had heterosexual contact with someone known to be HIV infected or at high risk for HIV infection, as well as among MSM who also were IDUs. Survival was lowest among male and female adults and adolescents who were IDUs.
- Survival, particularly at more than 48 months after diagnosis, was greater among Asians/Pacific Islanders, whites, and Hispanics, than among blacks (Figure 4). Results were unstable or inconsistent for American Indians/Alaska Natives because the number of persons in this racial/ethnic category was small.

Reports of cases of HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and HIV infection (not AIDS)

Tables 14–23 describe reports of cases of HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and HIV infection (not AIDS). Tables 16, 18, 20, and 22 are based on reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) through 2005 from the 43 areas that had implemented name-based HIV infection reporting. Note that not all cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) or AIDS reported in 2005 reflected diagnoses

made during 2005; rather, the reported cases include cases diagnosed during earlier years.

Reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS)

Through 2005, a total of 249,950 persons were reported as having HIV infection (not AIDS) in the 43 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (Table 16). Five states (New York, Florida, Texas, New Jersey, and North Carolina) reported 129,444 (52%) of the 249,950 cumulative cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) reported to CDC. In 2005, 3 states (New York, Florida, and Georgia) reported 14,040 (40%) of the 35,537 cases of HIV infection (not AIDS).

- By sex, in 2005, 70% of the 35,107 reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) among adults and adolescents were in males, and 30% were in females (Table 18).
- In 2005, 430 cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) in children were reported.

Reports of AIDS cases

Through 2005, a total of 956,019 persons in the United States had been reported as having AIDS (Table 14). Three states (California, Florida, and New York) reported 43% of the cumulative AIDS cases, and 37% of AIDS cases reported to CDC in 2005. In the United States, the rate of reported AIDS cases in 2005 was 14.0 per 100,000 population. The rate of reported AIDS cases ranged from zero per 100,000 (American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands) to 128.4 per 100,000 (District of Columbia).

- By sex, in 2005, males accounted for 74% and females for 26% of 41,900 reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents (Table 17).
- In 2005, 93 AIDS cases in children were reported.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The following were prepared by using HIV/AIDS surveillance data:

- Selected *MMWR* articles at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/reports/mmwr/>
- Public-use slides at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/slides/>
- Other surveillance reports at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/>

- Public-use version of the AIDS surveillance data set (AIDS Public Information Data Set [APIDS]) at: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/software/apids.htm>

SUGGESTED READINGS

- CDC. Advancing HIV Prevention: New Strategies for a Changing Epidemic—United States, 2003. *MMWR* 2003;52(15):329–332.
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- Janssen RS, Satten GA, Stramer SL, et al. New testing strategy to detect early HIV-1 infection for use in incidence estimates and for clinical and prevention purposes. *JAMA* 1998;280:42–48.
- Karon JM, Fleming PL, Steketee RW, De Cock KM. HIV in the United States at the turn of the century: an epidemic in transition. *Am J Public Health* 2001;91:1060–1068.
- Nakashima AK, Fleming PL. HIV/AIDS surveillance in the United States, 1981–2001. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2003;32:68–85.

Table 1. Estimated numbers of cases of HIV/AIDS, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, 2001–2005—33 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	Year of diagnosis				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Data for 33 states					
Age at diagnosis (yrs)					
<13	367	294	209	178	166
13–14	53	46	51	35	43
15–19	1,010	1,007	1,007	1,013	1,225
20–24	3,184	3,076	3,222	3,490	3,904
25–29	4,480	4,326	4,063	4,213	4,641
30–34	6,553	6,009	5,274	5,039	5,207
35–39	7,951	7,311	6,586	6,032	6,247
40–44	6,437	6,077	5,957	5,668	6,201
45–49	4,559	4,238	4,169	4,071	4,524
50–54	2,602	2,506	2,525	2,504	2,879
55–59	1,355	1,268	1,311	1,420	1,581
60–64	711	725	665	738	799
≥65	659	609	592	665	679
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic	10,918	10,726	10,327	10,647	11,758
Black, not Hispanic	20,855	19,382	18,089	17,421	18,510
Hispanic	7,396	6,659	6,536	6,264	6,944
Asian/Pacific Islander	266	305	343	351	429
American Indian/Alaska Native	162	192	182	189	198
Transmission category					
Male adult or adolescent					
Male-to-male sexual contact	16,212	16,102	15,758	16,556	18,722
Injection drug use	4,805	4,024	3,695	3,314	3,506
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,521	1,422	1,319	1,302	1,336
High-risk heterosexual contact ^a	4,921	4,641	4,389	4,095	4,333
Other ^b	159	154	135	123	141
Subtotal	27,618	26,344	25,297	25,391	28,037
Female adult or adolescent					
Injection drug use	2,753	2,257	2,089	1,932	1,879
High-risk heterosexual contact ^a	9,024	8,451	7,889	7,441	7,886
Other ^b	156	146	145	124	128
Subtotal	11,934	10,854	10,124	9,497	9,893
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)					
Perinatal	316	249	186	153	141
Other ^c	51	45	26	25	26
Subtotal	367	294	212	179	166
Subtotal for 33 states	39,919	37,491	35,632	35,066	38,096
Data for U.S. dependent areas	62	57	46	41	37
Total^d	39,982	37,548	35,679	35,107	38,133

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later diagnosis of AIDS, or concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

See Technical Notes for the list of areas that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2001.

^a Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^b Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^c Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^d Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 2. Time to an AIDS diagnosis after a diagnosis of HIV infection, by selected characteristics, 2004—33 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	≥12 Months after diagnosis of HIV infection ^a		<12 Months after diagnosis of HIV infection ^b		Total
	No.	(%) ^c	No.	(%) ^c	No.
Data for 33 states					
Age at diagnosis (yrs)					
<13	149	84	28	16	178
13–14	28	79	7	21	35
15–19	838	83	173	17	1,011
20–24	2,707	78	782	22	3,489
25–29	2,914	69	1,297	31	4,210
30–34	3,232	64	1,795	36	5,026
35–39	3,561	59	2,469	41	6,031
40–44	3,173	56	2,489	44	5,661
45–49	2,062	51	2,002	49	4,064
50–54	1,233	49	1,267	51	2,500
55–59	654	46	765	54	1,418
60–64	330	45	408	55	738
≥65	298	45	367	55	665
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic	6,675	63	3,961	37	10,635
Black, not Hispanic	10,485	60	6,922	40	17,407
Hispanic	3,577	57	2,674	43	6,251
Asian/Pacific Islander	194	55	156	45	350
American Indian/Alaska Native	110	58	78	42	189
Transmission category					
Male adult or adolescent					
Male-to-male sexual contact	10,370	63	6,170	37	16,540
Injection drug use	1,633	49	1,674	51	3,308
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	768	59	533	41	1,302
High-risk heterosexual contact ^d	2,157	53	1,933	47	4,090
Other ^e	57	46	66	54	123
Subtotal	14,986	59	10,376	41	25,362
Female adult or adolescent					
Injection drug use	1,142	59	787	41	1,929
High-risk heterosexual contact ^c	4,845	65	2,588	35	7,433
Other ^e	56	45	68	55	124
Subtotal	6,043	64	3,443	36	9,486
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)					
Perinatal	126	82	28	18	153
Other ^f	24	95	1	5	25
Subtotal	149	84	29	16	179
Subtotal for 33 states	21,178	60	13,848	40	35,027
Data for U.S. dependent areas	21	52	20	48	41
Total^g	21,200	60	13,868	40	35,068^h

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

See Technical Notes for the list of areas that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2001.

Data exclude 39 persons whose month of diagnosis of HIV infection is unknown.

^a Includes persons in whom AIDS has not developed.

^b Includes persons whose diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS were made at the same time.

^c Percentages represent proportions of the total number of diagnoses of HIV/AIDS made during 2004 for the corresponding group (see row entries).

^d Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^e Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^f Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^g Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

^h Includes 195 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 3. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, 2001–2005 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative ^a
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Data for 50 states and the District of Columbia						
Age at diagnosis (yrs)						
<13	118	104	67	47	58	9,089
13–14	79	65	72	70	66	1,015
15–19	265	317	307	336	476	5,309
20–24	1,304	1,409	1,602	1,714	2,004	34,987
25–29	3,138	3,155	3,129	3,355	3,739	114,519
30–34	6,092	5,753	5,681	5,403	5,635	194,529
35–39	8,408	8,310	8,307	7,488	7,867	209,210
40–44	7,277	7,494	7,849	8,126	8,925	165,497
45–49	5,246	5,423	5,805	5,804	6,953	103,326
50–54	3,091	3,304	3,479	3,694	4,277	57,336
55–59	1,490	1,607	1,743	1,936	2,237	30,631
60–64	789	880	891	950	1,068	16,611
≥65	720	692	796	851	894	14,606
Race/ethnicity						
White, not Hispanic	10,984	11,299	11,264	11,581	12,689	386,552
Black, not Hispanic	19,434	19,615	20,259	20,123	22,030	399,637
Hispanic	6,834	6,733	7,304	7,150	8,432	156,026
Asian/Pacific Islander	373	429	465	478	549	7,739
American Indian/Alaska Native	166	182	185	187	196	3,251
Transmission category						
Male adult or adolescent						
Male-to-male sexual contact	15,276	15,821	16,503	16,808	18,939	454,106
Injection drug use	5,936	5,691	5,573	5,255	5,806	168,695
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	2,101	1,995	2,007	1,957	2,190	66,081
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	4,288	4,579	4,621	4,750	5,208	61,914
Other ^c	267	272	240	255	287	13,967
Subtotal	27,867	28,359	28,944	29,024	32,430	764,763
Female adult or adolescent						
Injection drug use	3,092	2,919	2,973	2,974	3,179	73,311
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	6,720	6,912	7,517	7,489	8,278	102,936
Other ^c	218	219	227	241	253	6,575
Subtotal	10,030	10,050	10,717	10,704	11,710	182,822
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)						
Perinatal	115	102	67	47	57	8,438
Other ^d	3	2	1	0	1	640
Subtotal	118	104	67	47	58	9,078
Region of residence						
Northeast	11,221	10,279	10,835	10,265	12,124	301,193
Midwest	3,926	4,141	4,306	4,287	5,419	98,600
South	16,565	17,365	18,111	19,017	19,754	361,816
West	6,304	6,728	6,476	6,206	6,900	195,058
Subtotal for 50 states and the District of Columbia	38,016	38,513	39,728	39,775	44,198	956,666
Data for U.S. dependent areas	1,188	1,049	1,067	937	1,096	30,526
Total ^e	39,262	39,620	40,902	40,907	45,669	988,376

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through 2005.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^c Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^d Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^e Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Cumulative total includes 3,462 persons of unknown race or multiple races, 3 persons of unknown sex, 1,181 persons of unknown state of residence, and 3 persons who were residents of other areas. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 4. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in children <13 years of age, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, 2001–2005 and cumulative—50 states and the District of Columbia

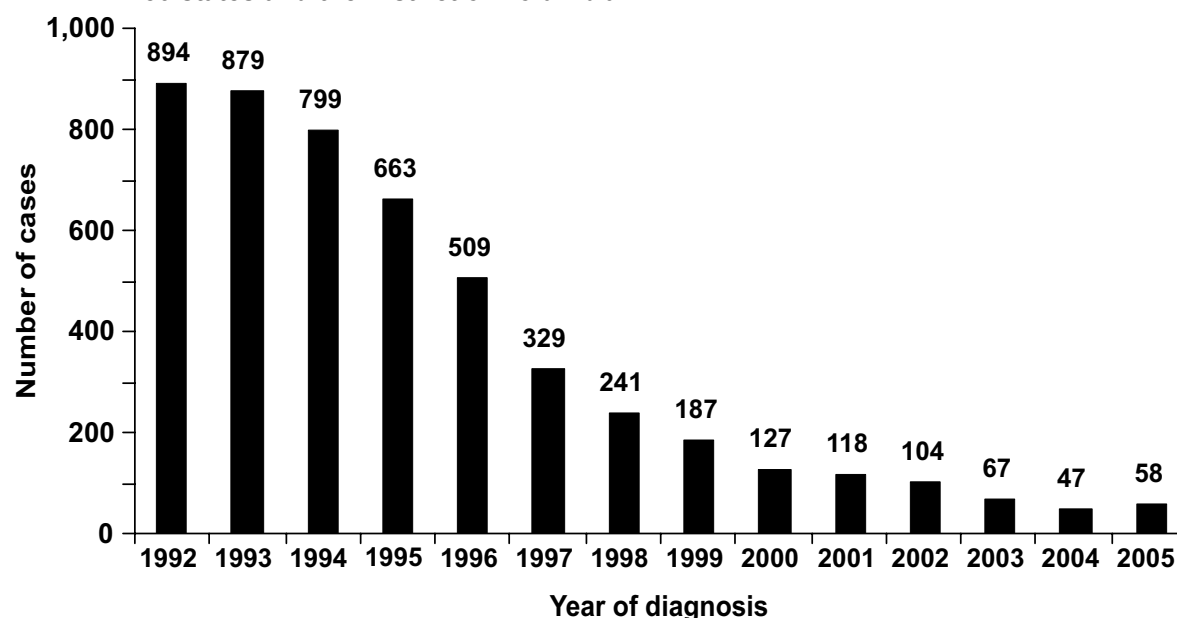
	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative ^a
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Race/ethnicity						
White, not Hispanic	12	14	11	7	8	1,613
Black, not Hispanic	83	72	43	29	39	5,614
Hispanic	22	16	10	9	9	1,732
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	0	1	1	54
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1	0	1	0	32
Transmission category						
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0	0	226
Mother with documented HIV infection or 1 of the following risk factors	115	102	67	47	57	8,438
Injection drug use	13	11	7	6	4	3,196
Sex with injection drug user	10	4	6	2	1	1,388
Sex with bisexual male	3	2	0	2	1	202
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	0	0	0	0	36
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0	0	22
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	39	36	19	19	25	1,501
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	2	1	0	0	143
Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified	47	47	32	18	25	1,949
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	2	0	0	0	372
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3	0	0	0	0	42
Total^b	118	104	67	47	58	9,078

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through 2005.

^b Includes children of unknown race or multiple races. Cumulative total includes 33 children of unknown race or multiple races. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Figure 1. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in children <13 years of age, by year of diagnosis, 1992–2005—50 states and the District of Columbia



Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

Table 5a. Estimated numbers of cases and rates (per 100,000 population) of AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age category, and sex, 2005—50 states and the District of Columbia

Race/ethnicity	Adults or adolescents						Children (<13 yrs)		Total ^a	
	Males		Females		Total ^a					
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
White, not Hispanic	10,852	13.1	1,830	2.1	12,681	7.5	8	0.0	12,689	6.3
Black, not Hispanic	14,216	103.6	7,776	49.9	21,992	75.0	39	0.5	22,030	59.0
Hispanic	6,558	39.7	1,865	12.2	8,423	26.4	9	0.1	8,432	19.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	444	8.2	104	1.8	547	4.9	1	0.1	549	4.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	152	15.9	44	4.4	196	10.0	0	0.0	196	8.0
Total ^b	32,430	27.2	11,710	9.4	44,140	18.1	58	0.1	44,198 ^c	14.9

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

Data exclude cases in persons whose state or area of residence is unknown, as well as cases from U.S. dependent areas, for which census information about race and age categories is lacking.

^a Because row totals were calculated independently of values for the subpopulations, the values in each row may not sum to the row total.

^b Includes person of unknown race or multiple races. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

^c Includes 302 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 5b. Estimated numbers of cases and rates (per 100,000 population) of HIV/AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age category, and sex, 2005—33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Race/ethnicity	Adults or adolescents						Children (<13 yrs)		Total ^a	
	Males		Females		Total ^a					
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
White, not Hispanic	10,018	18.5	1,711	3.0	11,729	10.6	29	0.1	11,758	9.0
Black, not Hispanic	11,891	127.6	6,515	61.4	18,406	92.3	104	1.9	18,510	72.8
Hispanic	5,487	57.6	1,432	16.1	6,919	37.6	25	0.4	6,944	28.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	333	14.9	91	3.9	425	9.2	5	0.4	429	7.6
American Indian/Alaska Native	141	19.5	57	7.6	198	13.4	0	0.0	198	10.6
Total ^b	28,037	37.0	9,893	12.4	37,930	24.4	166	0.5	38,096 ^c	20.2

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later diagnosis of AIDS, or concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

See Technical Notes for the list of areas that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2001.

^a Because row totals were calculated independently of values for the subpopulations, the values in each row may not sum to the row total.

^b Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

^c Includes 257 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 6. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in adult and adolescent Hispanics, by transmission category and place of birth, 2005—United States and dependent areas

Transmission category	Place of birth											
	United States		Central/South America		Cuba		Mexico		Puerto Rico		Total ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact	1,388	45	506	52	102	51	997	60	286	17	4,055	42
Injection drug use	738	24	107	11	26	13	178	11	718	43	2,239	23
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	142	5	24	2	15	7	69	4	72	4	379	4
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	787	25	322	33	55	28	405	24	602	36	2,777	29
Other ^c	45	1	12	1	1	0	25	1	9	1	109	1
Total^d	3,100	100	972	100	198	100	1,675	100	1,686	100	9,558	100

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

^a Includes 286 persons whose place of birth is not among those listed and 1,641 persons whose place of birth is unknown.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^c Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^d Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 7. Estimated numbers of deaths of persons with AIDS, by year of death and selected characteristics, 2001–2005 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

	Year of death					Cumulative ^a
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Data for 50 states and the District of Columbia						
Age at death (yrs)						
<13	47	25	23	15	7	4,865
13–14	3	9	7	14	14	271
15–19	44	38	38	38	42	1,061
20–24	206	152	163	188	157	8,555
25–29	612	555	531	509	457	43,157
30–34	1,672	1,451	1,328	1,208	1,102	94,260
35–39	3,145	2,922	2,889	2,604	2,129	114,833
40–44	3,714	3,527	3,682	3,655	3,371	101,420
45–49	3,035	3,231	3,355	3,479	3,261	69,832
50–54	2,082	2,279	2,480	2,634	2,635	41,897
55–59	1,098	1,174	1,371	1,508	1,529	23,600
60–64	624	602	732	755	805	13,497
≥65	698	675	805	845	808	13,511
Race/ethnicity						
White, not Hispanic	5,239	5,153	5,263	5,137	5,006	235,879
Black, not Hispanic	9,085	8,927	9,077	9,302	8,562	211,559
Hispanic	2,436	2,306	2,774	2,664	2,444	77,125
Asian/Pacific Islander	99	93	88	113	97	3,383
American Indian/Alaska Native	79	84	75	85	81	1,657
Transmission category						
Male adult or adolescent						
Male-to-male sexual contact	5,995	5,867	6,111	6,078	5,929	260,749
Injection drug use	3,749	3,662	3,759	3,570	3,159	104,450
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,342	1,273	1,354	1,314	1,364	39,920
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	1,485	1,434	1,554	1,729	1,584	24,655
Other ^c	169	163	156	136	104	9,824
Subtotal	12,740	12,400	12,934	12,826	12,140	439,598
Female adult or adolescent						
Injection drug use	1,829	1,876	1,916	1,959	1,651	41,529
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	2,258	2,225	2,400	2,531	2,413	40,233
Other ^c	86	84	94	77	64	4,082
Subtotal	4,172	4,185	4,411	4,567	4,128	85,844
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)						
Perinatal	66	52	53	58	46	4,800
Other ^d	3	4	6	1	1	515
Subtotal	69	56	59	60	48	5,315

Table 7. Estimated numbers of deaths of persons with AIDS, by year of death and selected characteristics, 2001–2005 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas (cont)

	Year of death					Cumulative ^a
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Region of residence						
Northeast	5,091	5,047	5,376	4,904	3,948	174,327
Midwest	1,682	1,675	1,655	1,619	1,541	52,933
South	7,469	7,361	7,776	8,353	8,240	191,845
West	2,738	2,559	2,597	2,577	2,588	111,652
Subtotal for 50 states and the District of Columbia	16,980	16,641	17,404	17,453	16,316	530,756
Data for U.S. dependent areas	724	662	598	628	619	19,355
Total^e	17,726	17,318	18,020	18,099	17,011	550,394^f

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through 2005.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^c Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^d Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^e Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

^f Includes 1,162 persons of unknown race or multiple races, 280 persons of unknown state of residence, and 2 persons who were residents of other areas.

Table 8. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV/AIDS, by year and selected characteristics, 2001–2005—33 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Data for 33 states					
Age at end of year (yrs)					
<13	4,833	4,603	4,195	3,739	3,329
13–14	839	951	1,125	1,228	1,209
15–19	2,790	3,003	3,307	3,639	4,113
20–24	11,525	11,983	12,457	13,002	13,856
25–29	25,360	25,675	26,241	27,125	28,739
30–34	52,590	51,561	49,714	47,848	45,878
35–39	82,423	82,650	80,974	78,186	76,890
40–44	79,258	85,986	92,420	97,482	101,188
45–49	58,934	65,583	71,854	77,964	84,807
50–54	34,891	40,323	45,531	51,436	57,519
55–59	16,228	19,459	23,088	26,931	31,664
60–64	7,751	9,400	10,964	12,795	14,721
≥65	6,580	7,677	8,894	10,338	12,181
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic	132,894	139,952	146,441	153,230	160,963
Black, not Hispanic	181,475	193,814	204,466	214,017	225,270
Hispanic	63,531	68,416	72,695	76,818	81,578
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,742	2,016	2,323	2,627	3,008
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,566	1,696	1,827	1,938	2,060
Transmission category					
Male adult or adolescent					
Male-to-male sexual contact	159,963	171,809	183,020	194,848	208,781
Injection drug use	56,517	57,886	58,664	59,210	60,088
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	22,323	22,871	23,258	23,655	24,012
High-risk heterosexual contact ^a	34,045	37,427	40,391	42,905	45,770
Other ^b	3,248	3,307	3,359	3,413	3,496
Subtotal	276,095	293,299	308,692	324,031	342,148
Female adult or adolescent					
Injection drug use	31,016	31,909	32,537	32,905	33,428
High-risk heterosexual contact ^a	68,473	74,946	80,645	85,775	91,378
Other ^b	1,912	2,035	2,141	2,233	2,344
Subtotal	101,400	108,890	115,323	120,913	127,150
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)					
Perinatal	5,811	5,959	6,046	6,071	6,109
Other ^c	691	698	697	693	683
Subtotal	6,502	6,656	6,743	6,764	6,792
Subtotal for 33 states	384,004	408,852	430,764	451,713	476,095
Data for U.S. dependent areas	549	590	616	628	654
Total^d	384,553	409,441	431,380	452,341	476,749

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later diagnosis of AIDS, or concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

See Technical Notes for the list of areas that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2001.

^a Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^b Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^c Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^d Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 9. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2005, by race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category—33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Transmission category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Total ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	104,463	77	66,639	48	33,889	56	1,561	67	905	61	208,781	61
Injection drug use	12,461	9	31,969	23	14,787	24	263	11	228	15	60,088	18
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	10,852	8	9,268	7	3,463	6	86	4	188	13	24,012	7
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	6,393	5	30,027	22	8,453	14	376	16	142	10	45,770	13
Other ^c	1,506	1	1,510	1	405	1	32	1	18	1	3,496	1
Subtotal	135,674	100	139,412	100	60,996	100	2,319	100	1,481	100	342,148	100
Female adult or adolescent												
Injection drug use	8,121	33	19,293	24	5,525	29	107	16	163	29	33,428	26
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	15,743	65	60,689	74	13,379	70	525	80	383	68	91,378	72
Other ^c	460	2	1,500	2	328	2	23	3	13	2	2,344	2
Subtotal	24,324	100	81,483	100	19,232	100	654	100	559	100	127,150	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Perinatal	800	83	4,008	92	1,214	90	29	83	19	95	6,109	90
Other ^d	165	17	365	8	137	10	6	17	1	5	683	10
Subtotal	964	100	4,373	100	1,351	100	36	100	20	100	6,792	100
Total^e	160,963		225,270		81,578		3,008		2,060		476,095	

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later diagnosis of AIDS, or concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

See Technical Notes for the list of 33 states that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2001.

^a Includes 3,216 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

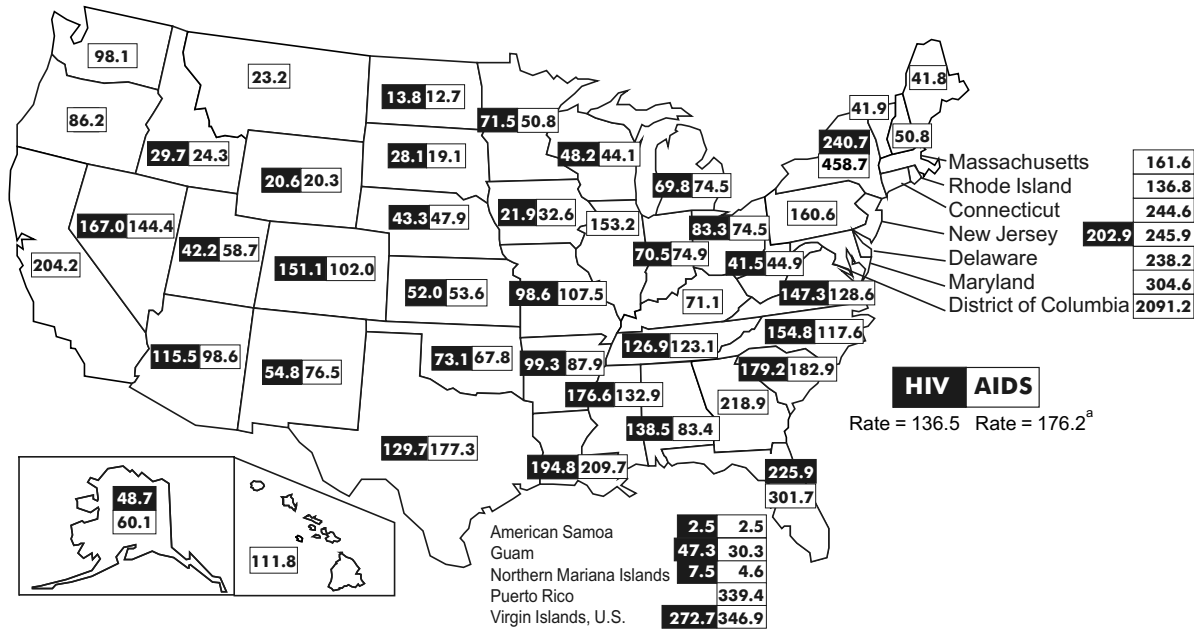
^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^c Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^d Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^e Includes 6 persons of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

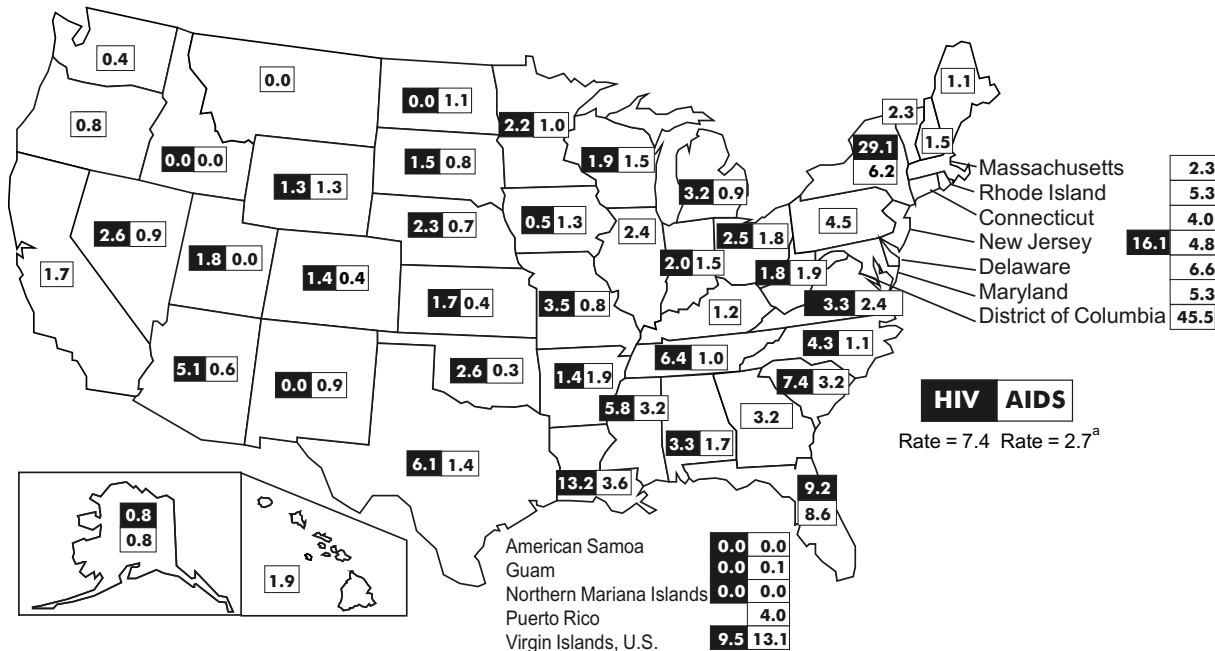
Map 1. Estimated rates (per 100,00 population) for adults and adolescents living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS, 2005—United States and dependent areas



Note. Rates adjusted for reporting delays. Rates of HIV infection include only persons living with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS. Since 2001, the following 37 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

^a Includes persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Map 2. Estimated rates (per 100,000 population) for children <13 years of age living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS, 2005—United States and dependent areas



Note. Rates adjusted for reporting delays. Rates of HIV infection include only persons living with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS. Since 2001, the following 37 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

^a Includes persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 10. Estimated numbers of persons living with AIDS, by year and selected characteristics, 2001–2005—United States and dependent areas

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Data for 50 states and the District of Columbia					
Age at end of year (yrs)					
<13	2,536	2,298	1,990	1,660	1,373
13–14	616	684	745	784	769
15–19	1,265	1,488	1,712	1,981	2,290
20–24	3,766	3,931	4,343	4,743	5,431
25–29	13,037	12,746	12,819	13,238	14,286
30–34	37,348	35,690	34,054	32,413	31,157
35–39	71,132	70,438	68,558	65,670	64,132
40–44	75,045	80,913	86,831	92,074	96,211
45–49	58,856	65,356	72,017	78,204	86,211
50–54	36,046	41,722	47,370	53,967	60,766
55–59	17,045	20,422	24,498	28,778	34,383
60–64	8,168	9,839	11,459	13,495	15,771
≥65	6,653	7,856	9,311	11,023	13,131
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic	124,399	130,545	136,546	142,989	150,673
Black, not Hispanic	141,918	152,606	163,788	174,609	188,077
Hispanic	59,471	63,897	68,427	72,913	78,901
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,825	3,161	3,538	3,904	4,356
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,170	1,268	1,378	1,480	1,595
Transmission category					
Male adult or adolescent					
Male-to-male sexual contact	149,272	159,226	169,617	180,347	193,357
Injection drug use	56,071	58,100	59,914	61,598	64,245
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	23,316	24,038	24,691	25,334	26,160
High-risk heterosexual contact ^a	24,403	27,548	30,614	33,636	37,260
Other ^b	3,648	3,757	3,841	3,960	4,143
Subtotal	256,709	272,668	288,678	304,875	325,165
Female adult or adolescent					
Injection drug use	27,141	28,184	29,240	30,255	31,782
High-risk heterosexual contact ^a	42,076	46,763	51,880	56,838	62,703
Other ^b	1,872	2,007	2,140	2,304	2,493
Subtotal	71,090	76,954	83,261	89,397	96,978
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)					
Perinatal	3,575	3,626	3,639	3,628	3,639
Other ^c	134	132	127	126	125
Subtotal	3,710	3,758	3,766	3,754	3,764
Region of residence					
Northeast	102,638	107,870	113,329	118,690	126,867
Midwest	34,004	36,470	39,120	41,788	45,666
South	127,453	137,458	147,793	158,457	169,971
West	67,417	71,586	75,465	79,094	83,406
Subtotal for 50 states and the District of Columbia	331,512	353,384	375,707	398,029	425,910
Data for U.S dependent areas	9,530	9,917	10,386	10,695	11,171
Total^d	341,332	363,635	386,517	409,324	437,982

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

^a Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^b Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^c Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^d Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 11. Estimated numbers of persons living with AIDS at the end of 2005, by race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category—50 states and the District of Columbia

Transmission category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Total ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	98,775	75	55,573	44	34,761	56	2,603	72	679	56	193,357	59
Injection drug use	13,268	10	34,920	28	15,191	24	332	9	206	17	64,245	20
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	11,846	9	9,696	8	4,074	7	177	5	205	17	26,160	8
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	5,710	4	23,304	19	7,509	12	433	12	100	8	37,260	11
Other ^c	1,805	1	1,640	1	581	1	77	2	17	1	4,143	1
Subtotal	131,404	100	125,134	100	62,117	100	3,623	100	1,208	100	325,165	100
Female adult or adolescent												
Injection drug use	7,345	39	18,900	31	5,097	32	116	16	137	37	31,782	33
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	10,842	58	40,086	66	10,604	66	549	77	224	60	62,703	65
Other ^c	528	3	1,479	2	403	3	48	7	14	4	2,493	3
Subtotal	18,716	100	60,464	100	16,105	100	713	100	374	100	96,978	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Perinatal	502	91	2,441	98	644	95	18	94	13	99	3,639	97
Other ^d	50	9	38	2	35	5	1	6	0	1	125	3
Subtotal	552	100	2,480	100	680	100	20	100	13	100	3,764	100
Total^e	150,673		188,077		78,901		4,356		1,595		425,910	

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

^a Includes 2,309 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^c Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^d Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^e Includes 3 person of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 12. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS at the end of 2005, by area of residence and age category—United States and dependent areas

Area of residence	Living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ^a			Living with AIDS		
	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Total	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Total
Alabama	5,248	25	5,273	3,160	13	3,173
Alaska	259	1	260	320	1	321
Arizona	5,534	59	5,592	4,725	7	4,733
Arkansas	2,283	7	2,290	2,021	9	2,030
California	—	—	—	59,636	118	59,754
Colorado	5,762	12	5,774	3,891	3	3,894
Connecticut	—	—	—	7,161	24	7,185
Delaware	—	—	—	1,678	9	1,688
District of Columbia	—	—	—	9,756	38	9,794
Florida ^b	33,684	265	33,950	44,999	247	45,246
Georgia	—	—	—	16,127	54	16,181
Hawaii	—	—	—	1,184	4	1,188
Idaho	346	0	346	282	0	282
Illinois	—	—	—	16,000	56	16,056
Indiana	3,619	23	3,642	3,842	17	3,859
Iowa	546	2	548	813	6	819
Kansas	1,179	8	1,187	1,214	2	1,216
Kentucky	—	—	—	2,471	8	2,479
Louisiana	7,226	108	7,334	7,779	29	7,808
Maine	—	—	—	475	2	477
Maryland	—	—	—	14,055	53	14,108
Massachusetts	—	—	—	8,681	24	8,705
Michigan	5,835	57	5,891	6,232	15	6,247
Minnesota	3,056	19	3,075	2,168	9	2,177
Mississippi	4,218	31	4,249	3,174	17	3,191
Missouri	4,767	34	4,801	5,194	8	5,202
Montana	—	—	—	185	0	185
Nebraska	629	7	636	696	2	698
Nevada	3,280	12	3,292	2,836	4	2,840
New Hampshire	—	—	—	561	3	564
New Jersey	14,575	246	14,821	17,664	74	17,739
New Mexico	869	0	869	1,212	3	1,215
New York	38,613	933	39,547	73,596	198	73,794
North Carolina	11,064	67	11,130	8,401	17	8,418
North Dakota	75	0	75	69	1	70
Ohio	7,933	49	7,982	7,103	35	7,138
Oklahoma	2,150	16	2,166	1,993	2	1,995
Oregon	—	—	—	2,623	5	2,628
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	16,841	88	16,929
Rhode Island	—	—	—	1,239	9	1,248
South Carolina	6,331	54	6,384	6,460	23	6,483
South Dakota	181	2	183	123	1	124
Tennessee	6,312	63	6,375	6,123	10	6,133
Texas	23,687	282	23,969	32,383	67	32,450
Utah	810	10	820	1,125	0	1,125
Vermont	—	—	—	224	2	226
Virginia	9,238	42	9,280	8,063	31	8,094
Washington	—	—	—	5,148	4	5,152
West Virginia	643	5	648	696	5	701
Wisconsin	2,237	17	2,254	2,046	13	2,060
Wyoming	89	1	90	87	1	88
Subtotal	212,275	2,458	214,733	424,538	1,373	425,910

Table 12. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS at the end of 2005, by area of residence and age category—United States and dependent areas (*cont*)

Area of residence	Living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ^a			Living with AIDS		
	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Total	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Total
U.S. dependent areas						
American Samoa	1	0	1	1	0	1
Guam	59	0	59	38	0	38
Northern Mariana Islands	5	0	5	3	0	3
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	10,793	30	10,822
Virgin Islands, U.S.	238	2	240	303	3	306
Other ^c	—	—	—	1	0	1
Total^d	212,579	2,460	215,039	436,571	1,411	437,982

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

^a See Technical Notes for the list of areas that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2001.

^b Florida has confidential name-based HIV infection reporting for only the diagnoses made during July 1997 or later.

^c Persons reported from areas with confidential name-based AIDS reporting but who are residents of other areas.

^d Total number of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) includes persons reported from areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting who were residents of other states or whose area of residence is unknown. Total number of persons living with AIDS includes persons whose area of residence is unknown. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 13. Proportion of persons surviving for more than 12, 24, and 36 months after an AIDS diagnosis in 2001, by selected characteristics—United States and dependent areas

	No. of persons	Survival in months		
		>12	>24	>36
Data for 50 states and the District of Columbia				
Age at diagnosis (yrs)				
<13	110	0.95	0.95	0.95
13—14	77	1.00	1.00	0.99
15—19	259	0.97	0.94	0.92
20—24	1,255	0.96	0.93	0.90
25—29	3,038	0.95	0.92	0.90
30—34	5,878	0.94	0.91	0.88
35—39	8,095	0.93	0.90	0.87
40—44	6,922	0.91	0.87	0.84
45—49	4,969	0.89	0.84	0.81
50—54	2,895	0.87	0.83	0.79
55—59	1,395	0.83	0.77	0.74
60—64	720	0.79	0.73	0.70
≥65	648	0.70	0.63	0.59
Race/ethnicity				
White, not Hispanic	10,482	0.92	0.88	0.86
Black, not Hispanic	18,543	0.90	0.86	0.82
Hispanic	6,512	0.93	0.90	0.88
Asian/Pacific Islander	355	0.90	0.88	0.87
American Indian/Alaska Native	150	0.86	0.82	0.77
Transmission category				
Male adult or adolescent				
Male-to-male sexual contact	12,468	0.93	0.90	0.88
Injection drug use	4,384	0.88	0.83	0.79
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,738	0.93	0.89	0.84
High-risk heterosexual contact ^a	2,985	0.91	0.88	0.86
Other ^b	4,977	0.87	0.83	0.81
Subtotal	26,552	0.91	0.87	0.85
Female adult or adolescent				
Injection drug use	2,254	0.90	0.84	0.78
High-risk heterosexual contact ^a	4,587	0.93	0.89	0.86
Other ^b	2,758	0.90	0.86	0.83
Subtotal	9,599	0.91	0.87	0.83
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)				
Perinatal	96	0.95	0.95	0.95
Other ^c	14	1.00	1.00	1.00
Subtotal	110	0.95	0.95	0.95
Subtotal for 50 states and the District of Columbia	36,261	0.91	0.87	0.84
Data for U.S. dependent areas	1,013	0.82	0.78	0.75
Total	37,325 ^d	0.91	0.87	0.84

Note. Excludes persons whose date of death was before, or in the same month as, date of diagnosis. Excludes persons whose month of diagnosis or month of death is unknown.

^a Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^b Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^c Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^d Includes 221 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

Figure 2. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1997–2004 and by year of diagnosis—United States and dependent areas

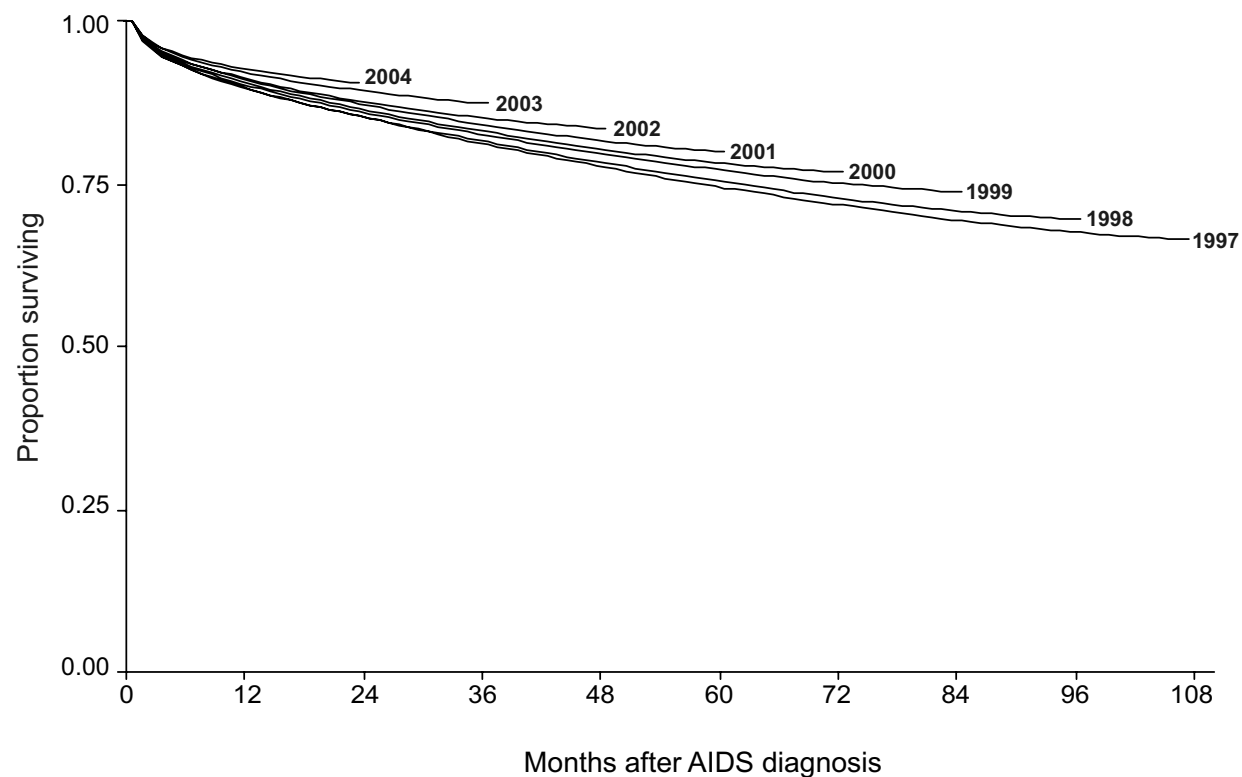


Figure 3. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1997–2004 and by age group—United States and dependent areas

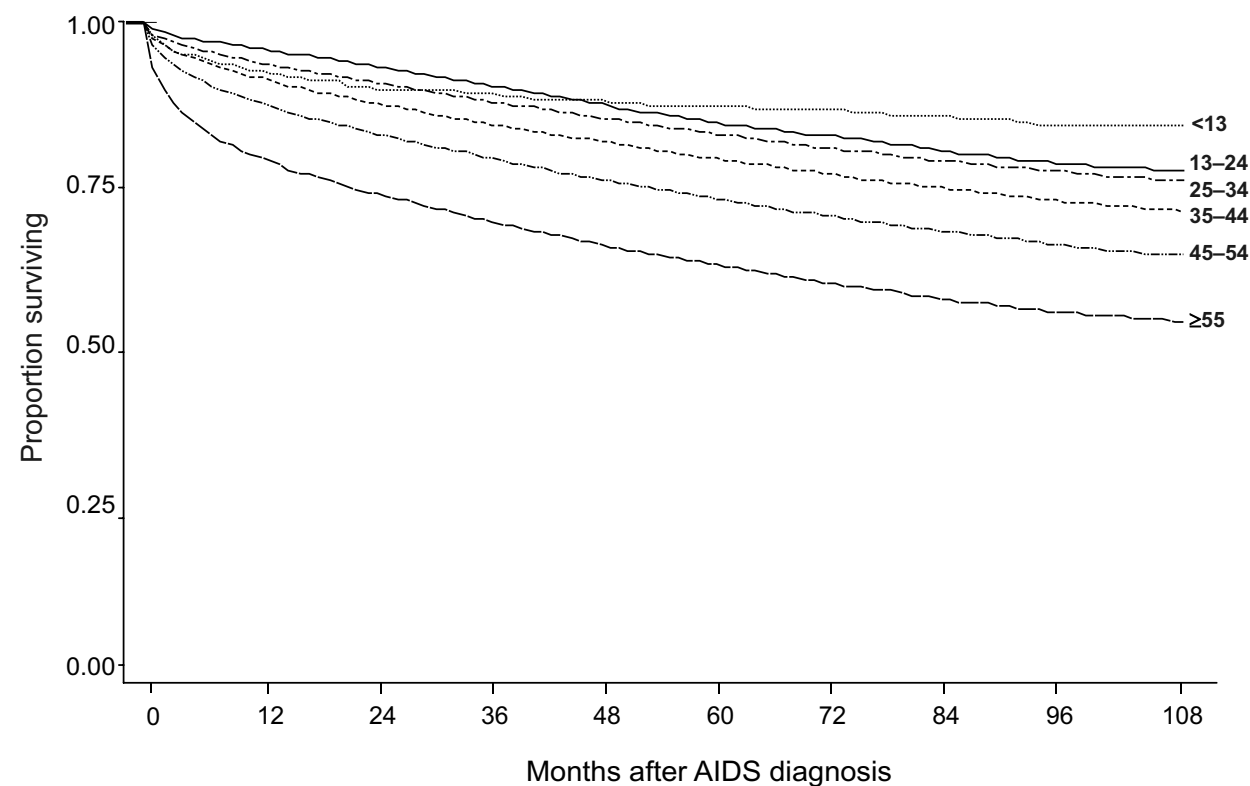


Figure 4. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1997–2004 and by race/ethnicity—United States and dependent areas

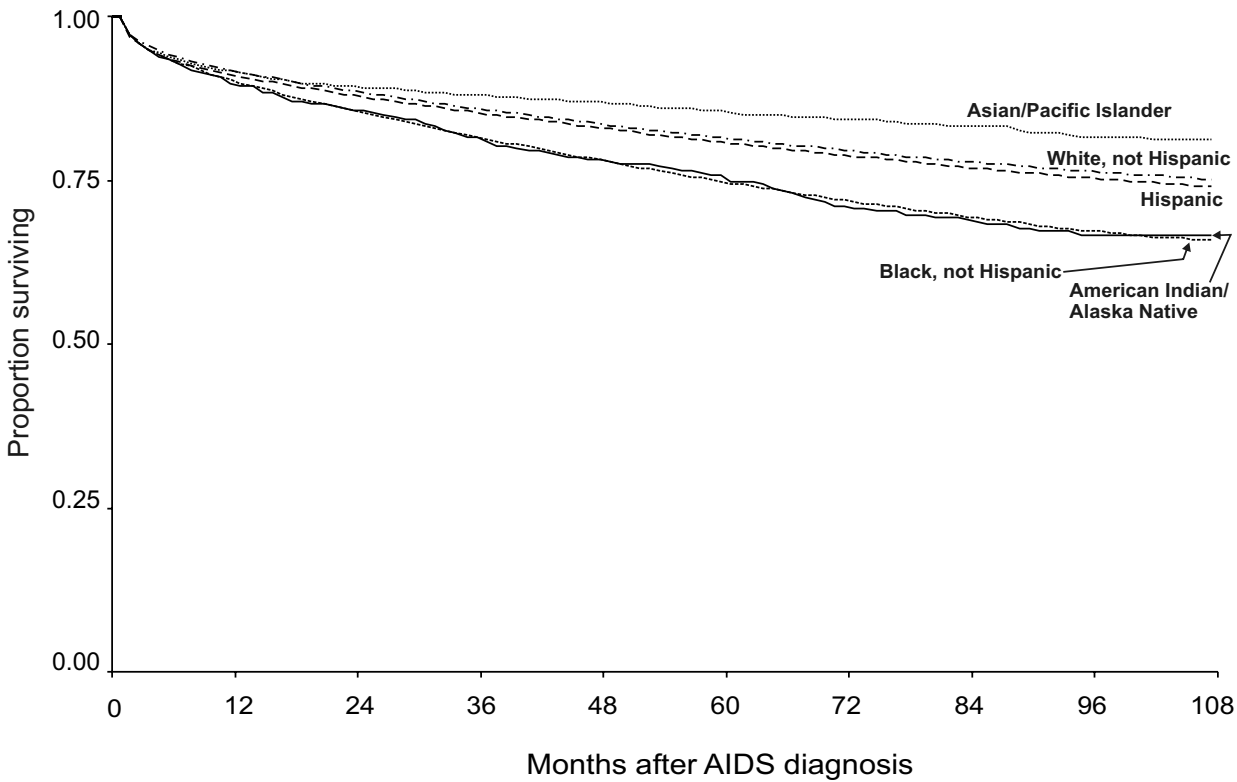


Table 14. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by area of residence, 2004, 2005, and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

Area of residence	2004		2005		Cumulative ^a		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
Alabama	464	10.3	518	11.4	8,176	76	8,252
Alaska	54	8.2	26	3.9	614	7	621
Arizona	543	9.5	642	10.8	9,907	45	9,952
Arkansas	178	6.5	242	8.7	3,667	36	3,703
California	4,610	12.9	4,088	11.3	138,361	658	139,019
Colorado	333	7.2	359	7.7	8,449	31	8,480
Connecticut	626	17.9	666	19.0	14,304	183	14,487
Delaware	154	18.6	176	20.9	3,433	25	3,458
District of Columbia	991	178.8	707	128.4	16,777	185	16,962
Florida	5,473	31.5	4,960	27.9	99,290	1,519	100,809
Georgia	1,581	17.7	2,333	25.7	30,179	226	30,405
Hawaii	133	10.5	109	8.5	2,840	17	2,857
Idaho	19	1.4	25	1.7	576	2	578
Illinois	1,580	12.4	1,922	15.1	32,314	281	32,595
Indiana	393	6.3	409	6.5	7,908	55	7,963
Iowa	63	2.1	95	3.2	1,642	14	1,656
Kansas	114	4.2	107	3.9	2,666	14	2,680
Kentucky	238	5.7	257	6.2	4,424	29	4,453
Louisiana	983	21.8	961	21.2	16,821	131	16,952
Maine	51	3.9	21	1.6	1,045	8	1,053
Maryland	1,445	26.0	1,595	28.5	28,804	312	29,116
Massachusetts	522	8.1	692	10.8	18,683	213	18,896
Michigan	632	6.3	822	8.1	14,274	112	14,386
Minnesota	217	4.3	225	4.4	4,605	27	4,632
Mississippi	463	16.0	387	13.2	6,319	57	6,376
Missouri	388	6.7	386	6.7	10,569	61	10,630
Montana	6	0.6	20	2.1	369	3	372
Nebraska	67	3.8	53	3.0	1,366	11	1,377
Nevada	306	13.1	296	12.3	5,452	29	5,481
New Hampshire	42	3.2	34	2.6	1,022	10	1,032
New Jersey	1,835	21.1	1,278	14.7	47,659	772	48,431
New Mexico	181	9.5	136	7.1	2,518	8	2,526
New York	7,479	38.8	6,299	32.7	170,035	2,342	172,377
North Carolina	1,118	13.1	945	10.9	14,797	118	14,915
North Dakota	16	2.5	10	1.6	139	1	140
Ohio	645	5.6	784	6.8	14,246	135	14,381
Oklahoma	194	5.5	282	7.9	4,626	25	4,651
Oregon	269	7.5	220	6.0	5,721	19	5,740
Pennsylvania	1,620	13.1	1,510	12.1	31,619	358	31,977
Rhode Island	132	12.2	89	8.3	2,476	27	2,503
South Carolina	734	17.5	668	15.7	12,614	101	12,715
South Dakota	12	1.6	19	2.4	239	5	244
Tennessee	734	12.5	841	14.1	11,810	57	11,867
Texas	3,172	14.1	3,113	13.6	66,836	391	67,227
Utah	73	3.0	65	2.6	2,241	20	2,261
Vermont	16	2.6	6	1.0	441	6	447
Virginia	791	10.6	646	8.5	16,202	176	16,378
Washington	428	6.9	486	7.7	11,404	34	11,438
West Virginia	91	5.0	74	4.1	1,433	11	1,444
Wisconsin	176	3.2	123	2.2	4,300	32	4,332
Wyoming	18	3.6	6	1.2	223	2	225
Subtotal	42,403	14.4	40,733	13.7	916,435	9,017	925,452

Table 14. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by area of residence, 2004, 2005, and cumulative—United States and dependent areas (cont)

Area of residence	2004		2005		Cumulative ^a		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
U.S. dependent areas							
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Guam	2	1.2	1	0.6	69	1	70
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Puerto Rico	904	23.2	1,033	26.4	28,693	399	29,092
Virgin Islands, U.S.	19	17.5	17	15.6	601	17	618
Other ^b	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total^c	43,455	14.6	41,993	14.0	946,578	9,441	956,019^d

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through 2005.

^b Persons reported from areas with confidential name-based AIDS reporting but who are residents of other areas.

^c Includes persons whose state or area of residence is unknown.

^d Includes 782 persons whose state or area of residence is unknown.

Table 15. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan statistical area of residence, 2004, 2005, and cumulative—United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	2004		2005		Cumulative		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
MSA (population ≥ 500,000)							
Akron, Ohio	31	4.4	67	9.5	732	1	733
Albany—Schenectady—Troy, NY	152	18.0	100	11.8	2,154	24	2,178
Albuquerque, N Mex	99	12.7	70	8.8	1,357	2	1,359
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton, Pa—NJ	75	9.6	66	8.3	1,094	14	1,108
Atlanta—Sandy Springs—Marietta, Ga	970	20.2	1,587	32.3	20,936	123	21,059
Augusta—Richmond County, Ga—SC	138	26.7	107	20.6	1,821	23	1,844
Austin—Round Rock, Tex	185	13.1	227	15.6	4,643	26	4,669
Bakersfield, Calif	65	8.9	89	11.8	1,421	8	1,429
Baltimore—Towson, Md	863	32.6	1,074	40.4	19,410	214	19,624
Baton Rouge, La	249	34.2	225	30.7	3,503	20	3,523
Birmingham—Hoover, Ala	113	10.4	153	14.0	2,508	25	2,533
Boise City—Nampa, Idaho	6	1.1	14	2.6	267	0	267
Boston, Mass—NH ^a	339	7.7	451	10.2	13,137	146	13,283
Boston Division	177	9.8	276	15.3	8,278	90	8,368
Cambridge Division	96	6.6	110	7.5	3,027	35	3,062
Essex Division	53	7.2	52	7.0	1,526	20	1,546
Bridgeport—Stamford—Norwalk, Conn	152	16.9	181	20.0	3,601	57	3,658
Buffalo—Niagara Falls, NY	161	14.0	114	9.9	2,365	19	2,384
Cape Coral—Fort Myers, Fla	75	14.6	45	8.3	1,603	24	1,627
Charleston—North Charleston, SC	88	15.1	92	15.5	1,947	17	1,964
Charlotte—Gastonia—Concord, NC—SC	259	17.6	219	14.4	2,966	22	2,988
Chicago, Ill—Ind—Wis	1,415	15.1	1,744	18.5	29,034	259	29,293
Chicago Division	1,298	16.5	1,632	20.7	27,297	247	27,544
Gary Division	68	9.8	61	8.7	995	7	1,002
Lake Division	49	5.8	51	5.9	742	5	747
Cincinnati—Middletown, Ohio—Ky—Ind	121	5.9	117	5.7	2,548	17	2,565
Cleveland—Elyria—Mentor, Ohio	157	7.4	237	11.1	4,076	48	4,124
Colorado Springs, Colo	25	4.3	20	3.4	559	5	564
Columbia, SC	182	26.8	172	24.9	3,075	24	3,099
Columbus, Ohio	135	8.0	174	10.2	2,954	14	2,968
Dallas, Tex	858	15.1	916	15.7	19,358	63	19,421
Dallas Division	685	18.0	717	18.4	15,363	37	15,400
Fort Worth Division	173	9.2	199	10.3	3,995	26	4,021
Dayton, Ohio	58	6.9	60	7.1	1,164	15	1,179
Denver—Aurora, Colo	240	10.3	279	11.8	6,680	22	6,702
Des Moines, Iowa	19	3.7	30	5.7	506	5	511
Detroit, Mich	451	10.0	569	12.7	9,927	73	10,000
Detroit Division	357	17.7	441	22.1	7,937	57	7,994
Warren Division	94	3.8	128	5.1	1,990	16	2,006

Table 15. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan statistical area of residence, 2004, 2005, and cumulative—United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	2004		2005		Cumulative		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
El Paso, Tex	76	10.7	58	8.0	1,441	10	1,451
Fresno, Calif	56	6.5	51	5.8	1,366	11	1,377
Grand Rapids—Wyoming, Mich	39	5.1	46	6.0	764	6	770
Greensboro—High Point, NC	58	8.7	52	7.7	1,201	14	1,215
Greenville, SC	78	13.4	69	11.7	1,227	4	1,231
Harrisburg—Carlisle, Pa	53	10.2	25	4.8	1,194	9	1,203
Hartford—West Hartford—East Hartford, Conn	223	18.9	258	21.7	4,992	46	5,038
Honolulu, Hawaii	112	12.5	56	6.2	2,055	14	2,069
Houston—Baytown—Sugar Land, Tex	1,213	23.4	1,028	19.5	24,743	172	24,915
Indianapolis, Ind	178	11.0	192	11.7	3,676	25	3,701
Jackson, Miss	162	31.3	142	27.2	2,309	30	2,339
Jacksonville, Fla	344	28.1	311	24.9	5,711	74	5,785
Kansas City, Mo—Kans	138	7.2	183	9.4	4,512	15	4,527
Knoxville, Tenn	31	4.8	49	7.5	849	5	854
Lakeland, Fla	131	25.0	104	19.2	1,703	21	1,724
Las Vegas—Paradise, Nev	263	16.0	248	14.5	4,374	28	4,402
Little Rock—North Little Rock, Ark	61	9.6	88	13.7	1,315	14	1,329
Los Angeles, Calif	2,258	17.5	1,531	11.8	56,261	289	56,550
Los Angeles Division	2,041	20.6	1,341	13.5	49,666	247	49,913
Santa Anna Division	217	7.3	190	6.4	6,595	42	6,637
Louisville, Ky—Ind	116	9.7	127	10.5	2,211	19	2,230
Madison, Wis	22	4.1	11	2.0	492	4	496
McAllen—Edinburg—Pharr, Tex	52	7.9	59	8.7	589	10	599
Memphis, Tenn—Miss—Ark	317	25.4	420	33.3	4,808	19	4,827
Miami, Fla	2,728	50.9	2,435	44.9	53,598	990	54,588
Fort Lauderdale Division	956	54.5	814	45.8	15,659	261	15,920
Miami Division	1,316	55.8	1,255	52.8	28,586	506	29,092
West Palm Beach Division	456	36.7	366	28.9	9,353	223	9,576
Milwaukee—Waukesha—West Allis, Wis	98	6.5	68	4.5	2,397	18	2,415
Minneapolis—St Paul—Bloomington, Minn—Wis	179	5.8	184	5.9	4,072	21	4,093
Modesto, Calif	45	9.0	36	7.1	647	6	653
Nashville—Davidson—Murfreesboro, Tenn	237	17.0	225	15.8	3,681	18	3,699
New Haven—Milford, Conn	187	22.1	173	20.4	4,471	73	4,544
New Orleans—Metairie—Kenner, La	415	31.5	400	30.3	8,570	69	8,639
New York, NY—NJ—Pa	7,532	40.2	6,150	32.8	189,724	2,887	192,611
Edison Division	235	10.3	196	8.5	6,604	139	6,743
Nassau Division	379	13.5	256	9.1	7,881	110	7,991
New York Division	6,209	54.0	5,209	45.4	155,744	2,308	158,052
Newark Division	709	33.0	489	22.7	19,495	330	19,825

Table 15. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan statistical area of residence, 2004, 2005, and cumulative—United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	2004		2005		Cumulative		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
Oklahoma City, Okla	71	6.2	115	9.9	2,150	5	2,155
Omaha—Council Bluffs, Neb—Iowa	47	5.9	35	4.3	955	3	958
Orlando, Fla	541	29.0	551	28.5	8,148	91	8,239
Oxnard—Thousand Oaks—Ventura, Calif	43	5.4	50	6.3	989	3	992
Palm Bay—Melbourne—Titusville, Fla	64	12.3	68	12.8	1,451	11	1,462
Philadelphia, Pa—NJ—Del—Md	1,293	22.3	1,247	21.4	26,660	309	26,969
Philadelphia Division	1,018	26.2	1,020	26.2	20,769	246	21,015
Wilmington Division	131	19.3	128	18.6	2,896	21	2,917
Phoenix—Mesa—Scottsdale, Ariz	417	11.2	471	12.2	7,119	30	7,149
Pittsburgh, Pa	135	5.6	142	6.0	2,955	16	2,971
Portland—South Portland, Maine	20	3.9	9	1.8	531	1	532
Portland—Vancouver—Beaverton, Ore—Wash	210	10.2	172	8.2	4,616	9	4,625
Poughkeepsie—Newburgh—Middletown, NY	214	32.3	135	20.2	3,040	24	3,064
Providence—New Bedford—Fall River, RI—Mass	175	10.8	133	8.2	3,752	43	3,795
Raleigh—Cary, NC	155	16.9	144	15.2	1,800	13	1,813
Richmond, Va	173	15.0	120	10.2	3,247	34	3,281
Riverside—San Bernardino—Ontario, Calif	308	8.1	356	9.1	8,248	60	8,308
Rochester, NY	178	17.1	159	15.3	3,012	13	3,025
Sacramento—Arden—Arcade—Roseville, Calif	85	4.2	160	7.8	3,837	26	3,863
St. Louis, Mo—Ill	230	8.3	196	7.1	5,619	40	5,659
Salt Lake City, Utah	53	5.2	48	4.6	1,706	10	1,716
San Antonio, Tex	179	9.7	216	11.4	4,752	30	4,782
San Diego—Carlsbad—San Marcos, Calif	407	13.9	493	16.8	12,552	60	12,612
San Francisco, Calif	863	20.8	873	21.0	39,530	96	39,626
Oakland Division	299	12.2	310	12.6	9,301	48	9,349
San Francisco Division	564	33.4	563	33.4	30,229	48	30,277
San Jose—Sunnyvale—Santa Clara, Calif	67	3.9	91	5.2	3,607	15	3,622
San Juan—Caguas—Guaynabo, PR	618	24.1	746	28.9	20,838	277	21,115
Sarasota—Bradenton—Venice, Fla	89	13.7	82	12.2	1,876	27	1,903
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre, Pa	35	6.3	27	4.9	502	6	508
Seattle, Wash	307	9.7	353	11.0	8,890	27	8,917
Seattle Division	271	11.2	316	12.9	7,903	18	7,921
Tacoma Division	36	4.8	37	4.9	987	9	996
Springfield, Mass	57	8.3	99	14.4	2,043	26	2,069
Stockton, Calif	58	8.9	48	7.2	1,020	15	1,035
Syracuse, NY	44	6.7	48	7.4	1,261	9	1,270
Tampa—St Petersburg—Clearwater, Fla	621	24.0	562	21.2	10,576	112	10,688
Toledo, Ohio	44	6.7	28	4.3	751	13	764
Tucson, Ariz	73	8.1	107	11.6	1,917	10	1,927

Table 15. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan statistical area of residence, 2004, 2005, and cumulative—United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	2004		2005		Cumulative		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
Tulsa, Okla	67	7.6	80	9.0	1,424	9	1,433
Virginia Beach—Norfolk—Newport News, Va—NC	160	9.7	184	11.2	4,578	63	4,641
Washington, DC—Va—Md—WV	1,792	34.7	1,384	26.5	29,818	307	30,125
Bethesda Division	183	16.1	142	12.4	2,628	22	2,650
Washington Division	1,609	40.0	1,242	30.5	27,190	285	27,475
Wichita, Kans	38	6.5	36	6.1	813	2	815
Worcester, Mass	76	9.8	81	10.3	1,708	20	1,728
Youngstown—Warren—Boardman, Ohio—Pa	33	5.5	25	4.2	483	0	483
Subtotal for MSAs (population ≥500,000)	35,123	18.3	33,852	17.4	799,073	8,096	807,169
Metropolitan areas (population of 50,000 to 499,999)	4,656	8.4	4,491	8.0	89,947	834	90,781
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,970	6.0	2,721	5.4	49,594	446	50,040
Total^b	43,307	14.6	41,766	13.9	945,128	9,416	954,544

Note. Because of the lack of census information for all U.S. dependent areas, includes data for only the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

MSA, metropolitan statistical area.

MSA definitions for this report can be found at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>.

^a Reported case counts for the metropolitan divisions do not sum to the MSA total. MSA total includes data from 1 metropolitan division with population of <500,000.

^b Includes persons whose county of residence is unknown.

Table 16. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by area of residence, 2005 and cumulative—38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	2005 No.	Cumulative ^a		
		Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
Alabama (January 1988)	468	5,821	49	5,870
Alaska (February 1999)	28	271	2	273
Arizona (January 1987)	709	5,546	78	5,624
Arkansas (July 1989)	253	2,310	18	2,328
Colorado (November 1985)	371	6,058	30	6,088
Connecticut (January 2005) ^b	1,744	1,782	101	1,883
Florida (July 1997) ^c	4,637	34,589	381	34,970
Georgia (December 2003)	3,894	6,069	171	6,240
Idaho (June 1986)	14	327	4	331
Indiana (July 1988)	351	3,845	43	3,888
Iowa (July 1998)	80	548	5	553
Kansas (July 1999)	84	1,126	16	1,142
Kentucky (October 2004)	464	1,026	12	1,038
Louisiana (February 1993)	695	8,022	155	8,177
Michigan (April 1992)	655	6,404	132	6,536
Minnesota (October 1985)	257	3,156	37	3,193
Mississippi (August 1988)	399	4,460	57	4,517
Missouri (October 1987)	469	4,898	51	4,949
Nebraska (September 1995)	82	661	11	672
Nevada (February 1992)	287	3,310	21	3,331
New Hampshire (January 2005)	389	424	8	432
New Jersey (January 1992)	1,247	16,824	409	17,233
New Mexico (January 1998)	102	865	3	868
New York (June 2000)	5,509	39,385	1,893	41,278
North Carolina (February 1990)	1,140	12,926	136	13,062
North Dakota (January 1988)	4	80	1	81
Ohio (June 1990)	949	7,856	95	7,951
Oklahoma (June 1988)	248	2,315	31	2,346
Pennsylvania (October 2002) ^d	1,509	6,050	204	6,254
South Carolina (February 1986)	527	6,965	95	7,060
South Dakota (January 1988)	27	200	4	204
Tennessee (January 1992)	702	6,857	91	6,948
Texas (January 1999) ^e	3,682	22,498	403	22,901
Utah (April 1989)	100	795	13	808
Virginia (July 1989)	796	9,612	90	9,702
West Virginia (January 1989)	49	648	9	657
Wisconsin (November 1985)	112	2,358	31	2,389
Wyoming (June 1989)	11	93	1	94
Subtotal	33,044	236,980	4,891	241,871

Table 16. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by area of residence, 2005 and cumulative—38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (cont)

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	2005 No.	Cumulative ^a		
		Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
U.S. dependent areas				
American Samoa (August 2001)	0	1	0	1
Guam (March 2000)	3	63	0	63
Northern Mariana Islands (October 2001)	0	6	0	6
Puerto Rico (January 2003)	1,693	4,428	56	4,484
Virgin Islands, U.S. (December 1998)	18	256	6	262
Persons reported from areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting but who were residents of other areas	487	2,049	60	2,109
Total^f	35,537	244,868	5,082	249,950

Note. Includes data from 38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 2005.

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through 2005.

^b Beginning in 1992, Connecticut had name-based HIV reporting for cases in children only. From January 2002 through December 2004, Connecticut had name- or code-based HIV reporting for cases in adolescents and adults. As of January 2005, Connecticut has name-based reporting of all cases of HIV infection.

^c Florida has confidential name-based HIV infection reporting for only the diagnoses made during July 1997 or later.

^d On October 18, 2002, Pennsylvania initiated confidential name-based HIV infection reporting in all areas except Philadelphia. Code-based reporting was implemented in Philadelphia in March 2004, and the switch to name-based reporting was made in October 2005.

^e From February 1994 through December 1998, Texas reported HIV infection in children only.

^f Includes 1,147 persons reported from areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting but whose area of residence is unknown. Includes 7 children reported from Oregon before the change in 2001 from name-based HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases to code-based reporting for all cases of HIV infection.

Table 17. Reported AIDS cases, by age category, transmission category, and sex, 2005 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

Transmission category	Males				Females				Total			
	2005		Cumulative ^a		2005		Cumulative ^a		2005		Cumulative ^b	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	14,819	48	416,232	54	—	—	—	—	14,819	35	416,232	44
Injection drug use	4,168	13	159,676	21	2,047	19	65,534	36	6,215	15	225,210	24
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,742	6	62,940	8	—	—	—	—	1,742	4	62,940	7
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	68	0	5,142	1	11	0	340	0	79	0	5,482	1
High-risk heterosexual contact ^c	3,110	10	46,533	6	4,918	45	79,872	44	8,028	19	126,405	13
Sex with injection drug user	389	1	11,371	1	751	7	25,310	14	1,140	3	36,681	4
Sex with bisexual male	—	—	—	—	223	2	4,876	3	223	1	4,876	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	3	0	81	0	13	0	493	0	16	0	574	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	13	0	529	0	27	0	767	0	40	0	1,296	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,705	9	34,552	5	3,904	36	48,426	27	6,609	16	82,978	9
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ^d	73	0	5,190	1	87	1	4,144	2	160	0	9,334	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified ^e	6,976	23	69,095	9	3,881	35	31,879	18	10,857	26	100,975	11
Subtotal	30,956	100	764,808	100	10,944	100	181,769	100	41,900	100	946,578	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	223	5	0	0	7	0	0	0	230	2
Mother with documented HIV infection or 1 of the following risk factors	45	92	4,274	89	41	93	4,363	95	86	92	8,637	91
Injection drug use	12	24	1,660	34	4	9	1,652	36	16	17	3,312	35
Sex with injection drug user	2	4	783	16	3	7	744	16	5	5	1,527	16
Sex with bisexual male	2	4	98	2	0	0	104	2	2	2	202	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	21	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	37	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	11	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	26	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	11	22	733	15	17	39	760	16	28	30	1,493	16
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	2	69	1	0	0	82	2	1	1	151	2
Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified	17	35	899	19	17	39	990	21	34	37	1,889	20
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ^f	0	0	244	5	0	0	142	3	0	0	386	4
Other/risk factor not reported or identified ^g	4	8	86	2	3	7	102	2	7	8	188	2
Subtotal	49	100	4,827	100	44	100	4,614	100	93	100	9,441	100
Total	31,005	100	769,635	100	10,988	100	186,383	100	41,993	100	956,019	100

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through 2005.

^b From the beginning of the epidemic through 2005. Includes 1 person of unknown sex.

^c Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^d AIDS developed in 47 adults/adolescents after they received blood that had tested negative for HIV antibodies. AIDS developed in 14 additional adults after they received tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 14 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation.

^e Includes 36 adults/adolescents who were exposed to HIV-infected blood, body fluids, or concentrated virus in health care, laboratory, or household settings, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence. One person was infected after intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood. Includes an additional 535 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally but who were more than 12 years of age when AIDS was diagnosed. These 535 persons are not counted in the values for the pediatric transmission category.

^f AIDS developed in 3 children after they received blood that had tested negative for HIV antibodies.

^g Includes 5 children who were exposed to HIV-infected blood, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence: 1 child was infected after intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood, and 4 children were exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting. Of the 188 children, 24 had sexual contact with an adult with, or at high risk for, HIV infection.

Table 18. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by age category, transmission category, and sex, 2005 and cumulative—38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Transmission category	Males				Females				Total			
	2005		Cumulative ^a		2005		Cumulative ^a		2005		Cumulative ^b	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	12,730	51	84,500	49	—	—	—	—	12,730	36	84,500	35
Injection drug use	2,611	11	21,718	13	1,293	12	12,436	17	3,904	11	34,155	14
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	876	4	8,964	5	—	—	—	—	876	2	8,964	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	29	0	476	0	13	0	72	0	42	0	548	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^c	1,895	8	14,680	9	4,149	40	33,678	46	6,044	17	48,358	20
Sex with injection drug user	228	1	2,408	1	539	5	6,326	9	767	2	8,734	4
Sex with bisexual male	0	0	0	0	225	2	1,992	3	225	1	1,992	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	0	26	0	14	0	185	0	16	0	211	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	10	0	127	0	24	0	203	0	34	0	330	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	1,655	7	12,119	7	3,347	32	24,972	34	5,002	14	37,091	15
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	30	0	461	0	41	0	521	1	71	0	982	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	6,560	27	40,370	24	4,880	47	26,985	37	11,440	33	67,361	28
Subtotal	24,731	100	171,169	100	10,376	100	73,692	100	35,107	100	244,868	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	1	103	4	0	0	1	0	3	1	104	2
Mother with documented HIV infection or 1 of the following risk factors	148	71	2,080	83	166	75	2,233	87	314	73	4,313	85
Injection drug use	31	15	535	21	37	17	550	21	68	16	1,085	21
Sex with injection drug user	14	7	210	8	13	6	203	8	27	6	413	8
Sex with bisexual male	3	1	33	1	3	1	24	1	6	1	57	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	10	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	9	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	52	25	501	20	49	22	575	22	101	23	1,076	21
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	18	1	0	0	18	1	0	0	36	1
Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified	48	23	775	31	64	29	852	33	112	26	1,627	32
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	23	1	2	1	24	1	2	0	47	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	58	28	298	12	53	24	320	12	111	26	618	12
Subtotal	209	100	2,504	100	221	100	2,578	100	430	100	5,082	100
Total	24,940	100	173,673	100	10,597	100	76,270	100	35,537	100	249,950	100

Note. See Table 16 for the list of 38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 2005.

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through December 2005.

^b From the beginning of the epidemic through December 2005. Includes 7 persons of unknown sex.

^c Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

Table 19. Reported AIDS cases for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2005 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

Transmission category	2005		Cumulative ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%
White, not Hispanic				
Male-to-male sexual contact	6,820	65	248,186	73
Injection drug use	831	8	31,275	9
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	799	8	30,401	9
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	50	0	3,971	1
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	344	3	7,454	2
Sex with injection drug user	68	1	2,249	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	35	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	1	0	177	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	275	3	4,993	1
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	22	0	3,193	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,569	15	15,815	5
Total	10,435	100	340,295	100
Black, not Hispanic				
Male-to-male sexual contact	4,731	36	99,269	37
Injection drug use	2,059	16	82,233	30
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	596	4	21,260	8
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	11	0	598	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	1,958	15	28,104	10
Sex with injection drug user	224	2	6,675	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	3	0	34	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	8	0	218	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	1,723	13	21,177	8
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	37	0	1,210	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3,868	29	38,097	14
Total	13,260	100	270,771	100
Hispanic				
Male-to-male sexual contact	2,884	44	61,824	43
Injection drug use	1,213	19	45,068	32
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	293	4	10,390	7
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5	0	457	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	740	11	10,301	7
Sex with injection drug user	93	1	2,325	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	11	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	4	0	119	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	643	10	7,846	6
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	13	0	642	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,392	21	13,841	10
Total	6,540	100	142,523	100

Table 19. Reported AIDS cases for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2005 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas (cont)

Transmission category	2005		Cumulative ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%
Asian/Pacific Islander				
Male-to-male sexual contact	214	55	4,317	68
Injection drug use	18	5	312	5
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	12	3	261	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	1	71	1
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	44	11	356	6
Sex with injection drug user	0	0	55	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	1	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	9	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	44	11	291	5
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	0	114	2
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	97	25	883	14
Total	388	100	6,314	100
American Indian/Alaska Native				
Male-to-male sexual contact	63	48	1,351	55
Injection drug use	20	15	388	16
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	19	15	426	17
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	31	1
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	11	8	109	4
Sex with injection drug user	4	3	34	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	3	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	7	5	72	3
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	9	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	18	14	150	6
Total	131	100	2,464	100
Total cases				
Male-to-male sexual contact	14,819	48	416,232	54
Injection drug use	4,168	13	159,676	21
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,742	6	62,940	8
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	68	0	5,142	1
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	3,110	10	46,533	6
Sex with injection drug user	389	1	11,371	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	3	0	81	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	13	0	529	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,705	9	34,552	5
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	73	0	5,190	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	6,976	23	69,095	9
Total	30,956^c	100	764,808^d	100

^a Reported from the beginning of the epidemic through 2005.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^c Includes 202 males of unknown race or multiple races.

^d Includes 2,441 males of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 20. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2005 and cumulative—38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Transmission category	2005		Cumulative ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%
White, not Hispanic				
Male-to-male sexual contact	6,261	68	45,696	67
Injection drug use	540	6	4,954	7
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	433	5	4,595	7
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	21	0	343	1
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	275	3	2,258	3
Sex with injection drug user	53	1	501	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	7	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	2	0	32	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	220	2	1,718	3
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	0	194	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,681	18	10,336	15
Total	9,217	100	68,376	100
Black, not Hispanic				
Male-to-male sexual contact	4,020	40	25,186	35
Injection drug use	915	9	10,869	15
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	272	3	3,093	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5	0	104	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	1,095	11	9,677	13
Sex with injection drug user	105	1	1,454	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	0	13	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	5	0	78	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	983	10	8,132	11
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	18	0	207	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3,667	37	22,720	32
Total	9,992	100	71,856	100
Hispanic				
Male-to-male sexual contact	2,201	44	12,063	44
Injection drug use	1,126	22	5,634	21
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	155	3	1,096	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	0	24	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	485	10	2,520	9
Sex with injection drug user	64	1	413	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	6	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	2	0	14	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	419	8	2,087	8
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	0	48	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,079	21	6,073	22
Total	5,055	100	27,458	100

Table 20. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2005 and cumulative—38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (cont)

Transmission category	2005		Cumulative ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%
Asian/Pacific Islander				
Male-to-male sexual contact	128	56	651	57
Injection drug use	5	2	45	4
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	6	3	26	2
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	1	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	18	8	77	7
Sex with injection drug user	1	0	9	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	1	0	3	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	16	7	65	6
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	4	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	72	31	333	29
Total	229	100	1,137	100
American Indian/Alaska Native				
Male-to-male sexual contact	59	64	446	56
Injection drug use	10	11	91	11
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	6	7	98	12
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	5	5	49	6
Sex with injection drug user	1	1	13	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	4	4	36	5
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	2	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	12	13	113	14
Total	92	100	799	100
Total cases				
Male-to-male sexual contact	12,730	51	84,500	49
Injection drug use	2,611	11	21,718	13
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	876	4	8,964	5
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	29	0	476	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	1,895	8	14,680	9
Sex with injection drug user	228	1	2,408	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	0	26	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	10	0	127	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	1,655	7	12,119	7
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	30	0	461	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	6,560	27	40,370	24
Total	24,731^c	100	171,169^d	100

Note. See Table 16 for list of 38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 2005.

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through December 2005.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^c Includes 146 males of unknown race or multiple races.

^d Includes 1,543 males of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 21. Reported AIDS cases for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2005 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

Transmission category	2005		Cumulative ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%
White, not Hispanic				
Injection drug use	506	28	14,519	40
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	0	119	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	749	42	15,094	42
Sex with injection drug user	188	10	5,536	15
Sex with bisexual male	60	3	1,779	5
Sex with person with hemophilia	6	0	325	1
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	7	0	336	1
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	488	27	7,118	20
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	20	1	1,871	5
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	517	29	4,653	13
Total	1,794	100	36,256	100
Black, not Hispanic				
Injection drug use	1,130	16	37,977	35
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5	0	143	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	3,079	44	46,642	43
Sex with injection drug user	367	5	13,184	12
Sex with bisexual male	115	2	2,190	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	6	0	117	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	12	0	266	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,579	37	30,885	28
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	53	1	1,531	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	2,711	39	22,158	20
Total	6,978	100	108,451	100
Hispanic				
Injection drug use	371	19	12,407	36
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	0	65	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	990	51	16,964	49
Sex with injection drug user	175	9	6,293	18
Sex with bisexual male	46	2	782	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	0	45	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	7	0	130	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	761	39	9,714	28
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	9	0	608	2
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	578	30	4,570	13
Total	1,951	100	34,614	100

Table 21. Reported AIDS cases for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2005 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas (cont)

Transmission category	2005		Cumulative ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%
Asian/Pacific Islander				
Injection drug use	9	11	124	12
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	7	1
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	37	44	524	52
Sex with injection drug user	4	5	112	11
Sex with bisexual male	0	0	79	8
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	4	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	1	1	23	2
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	32	38	306	30
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	4	93	9
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	36	42	258	26
Total	85	100	1,006	100
American Indian/Alaska Native				
Injection drug use	15	28	267	42
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	3	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	24	44	264	41
Sex with injection drug user	8	15	101	16
Sex with bisexual male	0	0	26	4
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	2	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	5	1
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	16	30	130	20
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	4	17	3
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	13	24	88	14
Total	54	100	639	100
Total cases				
Injection drug use	2,047	19	65,534	36
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	11	0	340	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	4,918	45	79,872	44
Sex with injection drug user	751	7	25,310	14
Sex with bisexual male	223	2	4,876	3
Sex with person with hemophilia	13	0	493	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	27	0	767	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	3,904	36	48,426	27
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	87	1	4,144	2
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3,881	35	31,879	18
Total	10,944^c	100	181,769^d	100

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through 2005.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^c Includes 82 females of unknown race or multiple races.

^d Includes 803 females of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 22. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2005 and cumulative—38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Transmission category	2005		Cumulative ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%
White, not Hispanic				
Injection drug use	424	22	3,760	25
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	0	23	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	731	37	6,714	45
Sex with injection drug user	150	8	1,754	12
Sex with bisexual male	55	3	581	4
Sex with person with hemophilia	7	0	106	1
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	6	0	60	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	513	26	4,213	28
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	10	1	138	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	801	41	4,240	29
Total	1,968	100	14,875	100
Black, not Hispanic				
Injection drug use	525	8	6,445	14
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6	0	35	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	2,392	38	21,193	45
Sex with injection drug user	199	3	3,317	7
Sex with bisexual male	130	2	1,177	3
Sex with person with hemophilia	6	0	66	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	11	0	109	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,046	33	16,524	35
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	23	0	321	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3,297	53	18,762	40
Total	6,243	100	46,756	100
Hispanic				
Injection drug use	327	16	2,028	19
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4	0	11	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	951	48	5,240	49
Sex with injection drug user	177	9	1,156	11
Sex with bisexual male	36	2	203	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	0	9	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	7	0	34	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	730	37	3,838	36
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	7	0	53	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	697	35	3,412	32
Total	1,986	100	10,744	100

Table 22. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2005 and cumulative—38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (cont)

Transmission category	2005		Cumulative ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%
Asian/Pacific Islander				
Injection drug use	2	3	18	5
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	2	2	1
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	24	41	150	41
Sex with injection drug user	2	3	10	3
Sex with bisexual male	1	2	8	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	21	36	132	36
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	5	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	32	54	192	52
Total	59	100	367	100
American Indian/Alaska Native				
Injection drug use	8	17	90	27
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	25	52	156	47
Sex with injection drug user	6	13	48	14
Sex with bisexual male	3	6	13	4
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	2	1
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	16	33	93	28
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	2	2	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	14	29	84	25
Total	48	100	332	100
Total cases				
Injection drug use	1,293	12	12,436	17
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	13	0	72	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	4,149	40	33,678	46
Sex with injection drug user	539	5	6,326	9
Sex with bisexual male	225	2	1,992	3
Sex with person with hemophilia	14	0	185	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	24	0	203	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	3,347	32	24,972	34
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	41	0	521	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	4,880	47	26,985	37
Total	10,376^c	100	73,692^d	100

Note. See Table 16 for list of 38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 2005.

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through December 2005.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^c Includes 72 females of unknown race or multiple races.

^d Includes 618 females of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 23. Reported cases of HIV/AIDS in infants born to HIV-infected mothers, by year of report and selected characteristics, 1994–2005—25 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	Year of report											
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Child's race/ethnicity												
White, not Hispanic	77	73	48	26	29	20	13	19	20	16	9	14
Black, not Hispanic	215	208	167	135	98	81	84	93	69	64	64	74
Hispanic	32	20	20	13	13	11	16	15	19	9	16	19
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Perinatal transmission category												
Mother with documented HIV infection or 1 of the following risk factors												
Injection drug use	124	95	82	58	27	26	29	27	14	8	5	19
Sex with injection drug user	66	44	41	27	18	21	10	10	13	8	6	7
Sex with bisexual male	8	10	5	5	2	5	3	5	2	5	4	4
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	80	89	52	55	51	29	42	53	39	41	34	35
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	4	3	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified	45	60	52	32	41	32	29	30	42	33	40	46
Child's diagnosis^a												
HIV infection	131	144	130	105	100	76	87	88	76	78	74	92
AIDS	201	160	105	74	42	39	27	40	35	18	15	19
Total^b	332	304	235	179	142	115	114	128	111	96	89	111

Note. Since 1994, the following 25 states have had laws and regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Data include children with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later diagnosis of AIDS, or concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

^a In the surveillance system as of June 2006.

^b Includes children of unknown race or multiple races.

SURVEILLANCE OF HIV INFECTION (NOT AIDS)

This report includes data from case reports from 43 areas (see Table 16 for list of areas) that had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name for adults, adolescents, and children with confirmed HIV infection (not AIDS) in addition to the reporting of persons with AIDS as of December 31, 2005. After the removal of personal identifying information, data from these reports were submitted to CDC. The implementation of HIV reporting has differed from state to state. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS) was not standardized, and the reporting of HIV infections (not AIDS) was based primarily on passive surveillance. The information on many of the cases reported before 1991 is not complete. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS) by the use of standardized report forms and software.

Data on HIV infection (not AIDS) should be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance reports may not be representative of all persons infected with HIV because not all infected persons have been tested. Many HIV-reporting states offer anonymous HIV testing; the results of anonymous tests are not reported to the confidential name-based HIV registries of state and local health departments. Therefore, reports of confidential test results may not represent all persons who tested positive for HIV infection. Furthermore, many factors, including the extent to which testing is routinely offered to specific groups and the availability of, and access to, medical care and testing services, may influence testing patterns. These data provide a minimum estimate of the number of persons known to be HIV infected in states with confidential HIV reporting.

As of December 31, 2005, 8 areas (California, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the District of Columbia) had implemented a code-based system to conduct case surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS). Other areas (Delaware, Maine, Montana, Oregon, and Washington) had implemented a name-to-code system for conducting HIV infection surveillance: initially, names are collected, and, after any necessary public health follow-up, names are converted to codes. Data on cases

of HIV infection (not AIDS) from these areas are not included in the HIV data tables. In order to achieve the goal of acquiring nationwide, high-quality HIV data, CDC recommends that all states and U.S. dependent areas adopt confidential name-based public health disease surveillance systems to report HIV infections [1].

For this report, we classified cases in adults, adolescents, and children 18 months of age and older by using the 2000 revised HIV surveillance case definition, which incorporates positive test results or reports of a detectable quantity of HIV nucleic acid or plasma HIV RNA [2]. For children less than 18 months of age, the pediatric HIV reporting criteria reflect diagnostic advances that permit the diagnosis of HIV infection during the first months of life. By the use of HIV nucleic acid detection tests, HIV infection can be detected in nearly all infants aged 1 month and older. The timing of the HIV serologic and HIV nucleic acid detection tests specified in the definitive and presumptive criteria for HIV infection is based on the recommended practices for diagnosing infection in children aged less than 18 months and on evaluations of the performance of these tests for children in this age group. Children aged less than 18 months born to an HIV-infected mother are categorized as having been exposed perinatally to HIV infection if the child does not meet the criteria for HIV infection or the criteria for “not infected with HIV” [2, 3]. Children born before 1994 were considered HIV infected if they met the HIV case definition in the 1987 pediatric classification system for HIV infection [4].

Because states initiated reporting on different dates, the length of time reporting has been in place influences the number of HIV infection cases reported. For example, data presented for a given year may include cases reported during only a part of the year. Before implementing statewide HIV reporting, some states collected reports of HIV infection (not AIDS) in selected populations. Therefore, these states have reports that precede the initiation of statewide confidential reporting. A state with confidential HIV infection reporting also may report persons who tested positive in that state but who were residents of other states. Therefore, when HIV data are presented by state of residence, cases reported before a state initiated

reporting may have been reported from other states that did have confidential HIV infection reporting.

Over time, HIV infection may progress to AIDS and be reported to surveillance. Persons with HIV infection (not AIDS) who are later reported as having AIDS are deleted from the HIV infection (not AIDS) tables and added to the AIDS tables. Persons with HIV infection may be tested at any point on the clinical spectrum of disease; therefore, the time between diagnosis of HIV infection and diagnosis of AIDS differs. In addition, because surveillance practices differ, the reporting and updating of persons' clinical and vital status differ among states. The completeness of reporting of HIV infection (not AIDS) is estimated at more than 80% [5].

SURVEILLANCE OF AIDS

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. dependent areas report AIDS cases to CDC by using a uniform surveillance case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985 and 1987 [6, 7]. The case definition for adults and adolescents was modified again in 1993 [8; see also 9]. The revisions incorporated a broader range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions and used HIV diagnostic tests to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the definition. The laboratory and diagnostic criteria for the 1987 pediatric case definition [4] were updated in 1994 [10]. Effective January 1, 2000, the surveillance case definition for HIV infection was revised to reflect advances in laboratory HIV virologic tests. The definition incorporates the reporting criteria for HIV infection and AIDS into a single case definition for adults and children [2].

For persons with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, the 1987 revision incorporated encephalopathy, wasting syndrome, and other indicator diseases that are diagnosed presumptively (i.e., without confirmatory laboratory evidence of opportunistic infection). In addition to the 23 clinical conditions in the 1987 definition, the 1993 case definition for adults and adolescents includes HIV infection among persons with CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts of fewer than 200 cells/ μ L or a CD4+ percentage of less than 14 and a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, or invasive cervical cancer. For adults, adolescents, and children 18 months of age and older, the 2000 revised HIV surveillance case definition incorporates positive test results or reports of a detectable quantity of HIV nucleic acid or plasma HIV RNA.

The pediatric case definition incorporates the revised 1994 pediatric classification system for evidence of HIV infection. Cases in children with their first positive results by Western blot or HIV detection tests before October 1994 were categorized according to the 1987 classification system. For children of any age with an AIDS-defining condition that requires evidence of HIV infection, a single positive HIV virologic test result (i.e., HIV nucleic acid [DNA or RNA], HIV viral culture, HIV p24 antigen) is sufficient for a reportable AIDS diagnosis if the diagnosis is documented by a physician.

Although the completeness of reporting of AIDS cases to state and local health departments differs by geographic region and patient population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that the reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85% complete (CDC, unpublished data, 2005) [11–13]. In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic infections diagnosed after the initial AIDS case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases. However, for persons reported as having AIDS, the reporting of deaths is estimated to be more than 90% complete [14].

Since January 1, 1994, CDC has not accepted AIDS case reports that meet only the laboratory-based immunologic criteria of the 1993 expanded surveillance case definition [8] if information on sex or race/ethnicity is missing. A small number of cases previously reported to CDC without those variables have been returned to the health departments for follow-up and have been deleted from the totals.

TABULATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

Data in this report are provisional. This report includes information received by CDC through June 30, 2006. This report is organized in 5 sections. In Sections 1–3 (i.e., Tables 1–12, Figure 1, and Maps 1 and 2), data have been statistically adjusted to correct for delays in the reporting of cases and deaths; when transmission categories are presented, unreported risk factors have been statistically redistributed to better present the trends in the epidemic and the distribution of risk characteristics among affected populations. To assess trends in cases, deaths, or prevalence, it is preferable to use adjusted data, presented by year of diagnosis instead of year of report. Section 4, which presents survival data, is discussed later in the

Technical Notes. In Section 5 (Tables 14–23), HIV and AIDS data are tabulated by date of report to CDC. Data for the U.S. dependent areas are included in the table totals unless their exclusion is specified in a footnote. The U.S. dependent areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Selection of areas with mature HIV reporting systems for analysis of cases of HIV/AIDS and HIV infection (not AIDS)

The inclusion of areas with mature (i.e., since at least 2001) confidential name-based HIV reporting for tabulation and presentation of HIV/AIDS and HIV infection (not AIDS) data was based on the date of the implementation of HIV reporting in the area. Areas must have 4 full calendar years of reporting in order to calculate reporting delays with reasonable precision. Adjustment of case counts for reporting delay is required to reliably display trends in the data [12, 13]. For this report, 37 areas (33 states and 4 U.S. dependent areas) with laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since 2001 were eligible for inclusion. The 37 areas are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. For Tables 1, 2, 8, and 12, we used data from 37 areas to describe diagnoses of HIV/AIDS. For Maps 1 and 2 we also used data from 37 areas to estimate cases of HIV infection (not AIDS).

Selection of areas for analyses of reports of HIV infection (not AIDS)

Areas included in tabulations of reports of HIV infection (not AIDS) are based on the date of implementation of name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 31, 2005. For Tables 16, 18, 20, and 22, we used data from 43 areas to describe reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS).

Age groups

For Tables 8–12 and Maps 1 and 2, age groups of persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or AIDS are based on the person's age as of

December 31, 2005. For Table 7, age groups of persons who died with AIDS are based on the person's age at the time of death. For all other tables, age groups are based on the person's age at the first documented positive HIV-antibody test result for persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS) and on age at diagnosis of AIDS for persons with a diagnosis of AIDS. The age category for adults and adolescents comprises persons aged 13 years and older; the age category for children comprises children younger than 13 years of age.

Race and ethnicity

In the *Federal Register* for October 30, 1997 [15], the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. At a minimum, data on the following race categories should be collected:

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- white

Additionally, systems must be able to retain information when multiple racial categories are reported. Two ethnicity categories should be collected regardless of race:

- Hispanic
- not Hispanic

Because data for this document were compiled from reports to CDC through June 2006, race and ethnicity information were collected under 2 systems. The race and ethnicity categories in the system used through December 2002 are maintained in this document because most case reports were submitted under that system. Persons who reported multiple racial categories or whose race was unknown are included in the total numbers in Tables 1–5, 7–11, 13, and 19–23. Also, persons reported as non-Hispanic may include persons whose ethnicity was not reported.

Tabulation of cases of HIV/AIDS and AIDS

In this report, the term *HIV/AIDS* is used to refer to 3 categories of diagnoses collectively: (1) a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), (2) a diagnosis of HIV infection with a later diagnosis of AIDS, and (3) concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS. For analyses of HIV/AIDS data, we used data from 37 areas

(i.e., 33 states and 4 U.S. dependent areas) that have had HIV infection reporting for a sufficient length of time (i.e., since at least 2001) to allow for stabilization of data collection and for adjustment of the data in order to monitor trends. Tables 1, 2, 8, and 9 summarize cases and prevalence of HIV/AIDS. For analysis of AIDS cases, we used data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. dependent areas.

Tabulation of persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), and AIDS

Tabulations of persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or with AIDS (Tables 8–12 and Maps 1 and 2) do not reflect actual counts of cases reported to the surveillance system. Rather, the estimates are based on numbers of reported cases, which have been adjusted for delays in the reporting of cases and deaths.

Tabulation of deaths of persons with AIDS

Tabulations of deaths of persons with AIDS (Table 7) do not reflect actual counts of deaths reported to the surveillance system. Rather, the estimates are based on numbers of reported deaths, which have been adjusted for delays in reporting.

Geographic designations

Regions of residence included in the report are defined as follows.

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

U.S. dependent areas: American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Metropolitan statistical areas

In the *Federal Register* for December 27, 2000, the OMB published revised standards for defining metro-

politan statistical areas (MSAs) for use in federal statistical activities [15]. These standards, which provided for the identification of MSAs in the United States and Puerto Rico, replaced the 1990 standards. The adoption of the new standards was effective as of December 27, 2000. On June 6, 2003, the OMB announced new MSA definitions based on the new standards and Census 2000 data [16]. Table 15 presents reported AIDS cases, by MSA, for areas with populations of more than 500,000. The MSAs listed in Table 15 are defined according to the OMB's most recent update (November 2004) of statistical areas [17].

Survival analyses

For the survival analyses presented in Section 4 (Table 13 and Figures 2–4), we used life-table analysis methods for calculating the probability of survival for AIDS case data reported through June 30, 2006. Table 13 was limited to AIDS cases diagnosed in 2001, and Figures 2–4 were limited to cases diagnosed during 1997–2004. Table 13 and the figures were limited to deaths through December 31, 2005; this was done to allow at least 6 months for a death to be reported by June 30, 2006, and to allow at least 1 month after AIDS diagnosis.

Transmission categories

Transmission category is the term for the classification of cases that summarizes a person's possible HIV risk factors; the summary classification results from selecting, from the presumed hierarchical order of probability, the 1 risk factor most likely to have been responsible for transmission. For surveillance purposes, cases of HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), and AIDS are counted only once in the hierarchy of transmission categories. Persons with more than 1 reported risk factor for HIV infection are classified in the transmission category listed first in the hierarchy. The exception is men who report sexual contact with other men and injection drug use; this group makes up a separate transmission category.

Persons whose transmission category is classified as male-to-male sexual contact include men who report sexual contact with other men (i.e., homosexual contact) and men who report sexual contact with both men and women (i.e., bisexual contact). Persons whose transmission category is classified as high-risk heterosexual contact are persons who report specific heterosexual contact with a person

with, or at high risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an injection drug user).

Adults and adolescents born in, or who had sex with someone born in, a country where heterosexual transmission was believed to be the predominant mode of HIV transmission (formerly classified as Pattern II countries by the World Health Organization) are no longer classified as having heterosexually acquired HIV infection unless they meet the criteria stated in the preceding paragraph. Similar to other cases in persons who were reported without information about a behavioral or a transfusion risk factor for HIV infection, these cases are classified (in the absence of other risk factor information that would classify them in another transmission category) as “no risk factor reported or identified” [18]. Cases in children whose mother was born in, or whose mother had sex with someone born in, Pattern II countries are now classified (in the absence of other risk factor information that would classify them in another transmission category) as “Mother with documented HIV infection, a risk factor for HIV infection, or HIV infection without a specified risk factor.”

Cases in persons with no reported exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of transmission categories are classified as “no risk reported or identified.” No identified risk factor (NIR) cases include cases that have been followed up by local health department officials; cases in persons whose exposure history is missing because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow-up; and cases in persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available and no mode of exposure was identified.

As of September 2000, the procedures for investigating cases reported without risk factor information changed from ascertaining a risk factor for all reported cases to estimating risk factor distributions from statistical models and population-based samples. States continue to investigate any report of an unusual exposure to HIV and report these cases to CDC. CDC will continue to tabulate the number of documented unusual exposures to HIV reported by the states.

Because recently reported cases of HIV infection or AIDS are more likely to be reported without sufficient risk factor information, recent AIDS incidence in some transmission categories will be underestimated unless an adjustment is made. For tables and figures showing the estimated cases of HIV infection (not

AIDS) and AIDS, the adjustment of cases among adults and adolescents without risk factor information is based on the redistributions of transmission category, by specific sex, race, and region, of cases that were diagnosed 3 to 10 years earlier and initially classified as NIR but that were later reclassified. Similar adjustments of such cases among children are based on transmission-category redistribution of all cases diagnosed during that period and later reclassified [19, 20].

Reporting delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) may differ among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status categories; for some AIDS cases, delays have been as long as several years. Adjustments of the estimated data on HIV infection (not AIDS) and on AIDS to account for reporting delays are calculated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure. This procedure not only takes into account the differences in reporting delays among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status categories, it is based on the assumption that reporting delays in these categories have not changed over time [12, 21].

Rates

Rates per 100,000 population were calculated for the numbers of HIV/AIDS or AIDS cases (Tables 5a, 5b, 14, and 15) in 2005, as well as for persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or AIDS (Maps 1 and 2) at the end of 2005. Population denominators used to compute these rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on official postcensus estimates for 2005 from the U.S. Census Bureau [22] and bridged-race estimates for 2005 obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics [23]. The bridged estimates are based on the Census 2000 counts and produced under a collaborative agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau. These estimates result from bridging the 31 race categories used in Census 2000, as specified in the 1997 OMB standards [14] for the classification of data on race and ethnicity, to the 4 race categories specified in the 1977 standards. Population denominators for U.S. dependent areas were based on official postcensus estimates and Census 2000 counts from the U.S. Census Bureau's International Database. Each rate is calculated by dividing the number of cases reported during the 12 months in 2005 (or the number of persons living with HIV infection or

with AIDS at the end of 2005) by the 2005 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators used for computing age-, sex-, and race-specific rates are computed by applying the age, sex, and race proportions from the bridged-race population estimates for 2000 to the 2005 postcensus estimates of the total population for each state. When bridged-race population denominators for the U.S. dependent areas were not available, proportions from the U.S. Census Bureau's International Database for 2000 were used to estimate the age- and sex-specific subpopulations [24].

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Web Addresses for Reports of State or Local HIV and AIDS Surveillance

Alabama	http://www.adph.org/AIDS/default.asp?TemplateNbr=3&DeptID=96&TemplateId=3575
Alaska	http://www.epi.hss.state.ak.us/bulletins/docs/b2006_09.pdf
Arizona	http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/hiv/hiv_epi.htm
Arkansas	http://www.healtharkansas.com/stats/hiv_aids/063006_report.pdf
California	http://www.dhs.ca.gov/AIDS/Statistics/default.htm
Chicago	http://www.aidschicago.org/pdf/2006/fact_cdpw_winter.pdf
Colorado	http://www.cdph.state.co.us/dc/HIVandSTD/index.html
Connecticut	http://www.dph.state.ct.us/BCH/infectiousdise/2003/final%20pages/aids_surv_home_Z.htm
Delaware	http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/epi/disstatshiv.html
District of Columbia	http://doh.dc.gov/doh/cwp/view,a,1371,q,573205,dohNav_GID,1802,dohNav,[33200]34259].asp
Florida	http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease_ctrl/aids/trends/trends.html
Georgia	http://health.state.ga.us/programs/stdhiv/index.asp
Hawaii	http://www.state.hi.us/health/healthy-lifestyles/std-aids/aboutus/prg-aids/aids_rep/index.html
Houston	http://www.houstontx.gov/health/HIV-STD/
Idaho	http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/site/3563/default.aspx
Illinois	http://www.idph.state.il.us/aids/stats.htm
Indiana	http://www.in.gov/isdh/programs/hivstd/quarterly/quarterly.htm
Iowa	http://www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/hiv_aids_programs.asp#surveillance
Kansas	http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/hiv-std/surveillance.html
Kentucky	http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/epi/stats.htm
Los Angeles	http://lapublichealth.org/phcommon/public/reports/rptspubdisplay.cfm?unit=hiv&ou=ph&prog=hae
Louisiana	http://www.dhh.louisiana.gov/offices/?ID=264
Maine	http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/boh/ddc/data_statistics_surveillance.htm
Maryland	http://www.dhmm.state.md.us/AIDS/Data&Statistics/statistics.htm
Massachusetts	http://www.state.ma.us/dph/cdc/aids/aidsprog.htm
Michigan	http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2944_5320_5331---,00.html
Minnesota	http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/diseases/hiv/hivstatistics.html
Mississippi	http://www.msdc.state.ms.us/msdhsite/index.cfm/14,0,150,html
Missouri	http://www.dhss.mo.gov/HIV_STD_AIDS/Data.html
Montana	http://www.dphhs.mt.gov/PHSD/Communicable-disease/commun-disease-index.shtml
Nebraska	http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/dpc/HIV.htm
Nevada	http://health2k.state.nv.us/hiv/survey/special.htm
New Hampshire	http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/DHHS/CDCS/LIBRARY/Data-Statistical+Report/hiv-aids-report.htm
New Jersey	http://www.state.nj.us/health/aids/aidsqtr.htm
New Mexico	http://www.health.state.nm.us/hiv-aids.html
New York	http://www.health.state.ny.us/diseases/aids/statistics/index.htm
New York City	http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/dires/hivepi.shtml
North Carolina	http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/hiv/surveillance.html
North Dakota	http://www.ndhiv.com/resources/
Ohio	http://www2.odh.ohio.gov/Data/Inf_Dis/hivcov.htm
Oklahoma	http://www.health.state.ok.us/program/hivstd/epi/stats.htm
Oregon	http://oregon.gov/DHS/ph/hst/index.shtml
Pennsylvania	http://www.health.state.pa.us/hiv-epi/extranet1.1/index.htm
Philadelphia	http://www.phila.gov/health/units/aaco/HIV_AIDS.html
Rhode Island	http://www.health.ri.gov/hiv/data.php
San Francisco	http://www.dph.sf.ca.us/php/aidssurvunit.htm
South Carolina	http://www.dhec.sc.gov/health/disease/stdhiv/surveillance.htm
South Dakota	http://www.state.sd.us/doh/Disease/stats.htm
Tennessee	http://www.coetenn.com/IndexTNHIVdata.htm
Texas	http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/hivstd/default.shtm
Utah	http://health.utah.gov/cdc/sp.htm
Vermont	http://healthvermont.gov/prevent/aids/quarter/reports.aspx
Virginia	http://www.vdh.state.va.us/std/datahome2.asp
Washington	http://www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/HIV_AIDS/Prev_Edu/Statistics.htm
West Virginia	http://www.wvdhhr.org/idep/aids.asp
Wisconsin	http://www.dhfs.state.wi.us/aids-hiv/Stats/AIDS_HIV_StatsRprts_Index.htm
Wyoming	http://wdhfs.state.wy.us/hiv

Note. Electronic reports of local HIV and AIDS surveillance were not available for the following areas: American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.